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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

## 1928-29

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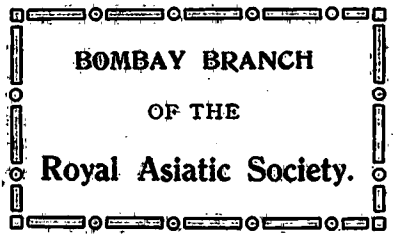


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## List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1928-29.

| Appointment. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E. | Throughout the year. |
| Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E. | 1st April 1928 to 24th February 1929. |
| | Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. | 25th February 1929 to 24th March 1929. |
| | Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C B.E. | 25th March 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Major C. T. C. Plowden, I.A. | 1st April 1923 to 20th August 1928. |
| | Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., I.C.S. | 21st August 1928 to 10th November 1928. |
| | Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, I.A. | 11th November 1928 to 31st March 1929. |
| Under Secretary to the *Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.* | Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. | Throughout the year. |
| Officer-in-Charge Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau. | Major A. E. Williams, D.S.O., M.C. | 1st April 1928 to 10th June 1928. |
| | Major R. N. G. Scott, O.B.E. | 11th June 1928 to 31st March 1929. |
| Political Agent, Quetta | Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S. | Throughout the year. |
| Political Agent, Sibi | Major G. L. Betham, M.C., I.A. | 1st April 1928 to 8th March 1929. |
| | Lieutenant S. M. Khurshid, I A. | 9th March 1929 to 28th March 1929. |
| | Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S. | 29th March 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Political Agent, Loralai | Mr. H. D. G. Law, C.I.E., I.C.S. | Throughout the year. |
| Political Agent, Zhob | Major Severn Williams, I.A. | 1st April 1928 to 5th March 1929. |
| | Captain H. M. Poulton, I.A. | 6th March 1929 to 11th March 1929. |
| | Major G. L. Betham, M.C., I.A. | 12th March 1929 to 31st March 1929. |

| Appointment. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Political Agent, Kalat . | Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. . | 1st April 1928 to 23rd February 1929. |
| | Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A. | 24th February 1929 to 24th March 1929. |
| | Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. . | 25th March 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Political Agent, Chagai . | Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., I.C.S. . | 1st April 1928 to 20th August 1928. |
| | Captain H. M. Poulton, I.A. . | 21st August 1928 to 5th November 1928. |
| | Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O. | 6th November 1928 to 31st March 1929. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. | Captain R.R. Burnett, I.A. . | Throughout the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Sibi. | Sardar Sahib Sadar Gurdit Singh. | 1st April 1928 to 24th December 1928. |
| | Major G. L. Betham, M.C., I.A. | 25th December 1928 to 1st January 1929. |
| | Lieutenant S. M. Khurshid, I.A. | 2nd January 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Loralai. | Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan. | 1st April 1928 to 9th December 1928. |
| | Lieutenant L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A. | 10th December 1928 to 28th March 1929. |
| | Mr. H. D. G. Law, C.I.E., I.C.S. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Lorala). | 29th March 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Zhob. | Captain H. M. Poulton, I.A. . | 18th April 1928 to 18th August 1928. |
| | Major Severn Wil iams, I.A. . | 19th August 1928 to 16th November 1928. |
| | Captain H. M. Poulton, I.A . | 17th November 1928 to 31st March 1929. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Kalat. | Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A. | Throughout the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Mekran. | Captain D. R. Smith, I.A. . | Ditto. |
| Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan. | Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S. | Ditto. |

| Appointment. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Surgeon, Quetta . | Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S. | 1st April 1928 to 16th April 1928. |
| | Major A. G. Wells, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. | 17th April 1928 to 31st July 1928. |
| | Major R. L. Vance, I.M.S. . | 1st August 1928 to 31st March 1929. |
| Civil Surgeon, Sibi . . | Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, I.M.S. . | 1st April 1928 to 13th March 1929. |
| | 1st class Assistant Surgeon F. G. Hardaker, I.M.D. | 14th March 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. | Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A. | 1st April 1928 to 29th November 1928. |
| | Mr. C. S. Harper, M.A., I.E.S. . | 30th November 1928 to 31st March 1929. |
| Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi. | Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. . . | 1st April 1928 to 6th February 1929. |
| | Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan. | 7th February 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai. | Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan. | 1st April 1928 to 3rd February 1929. |
| | Mr. E. W. Hollands . . | 4th February 1929 to 31st March 1929. |
| Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta. | Mr. E. W. Hollands . . | 1st April 1928 to 31st January 1929. |
| | Mr. E. G. Hillier . . . | 1st February 1929 to 31st March 1929. |

# Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1929.

## PART I.

## POLITICAL SUMMARY.

### 1. Border Affairs.

Despite the disturbances in Afghanistan and unfavourable agricultural conditions in some districts, the year under report can, on the whole, be regarded as one of comparative peace and quiet within the Province. The usual quarrels and offences incidental to a wild and nomadic population living in an inhospitable country occurred. But their number was not excessive nor did they present any special features. The disturbed state of affairs in Afghanistan, more especially after Ex-King Amanullah's flight from Kabul to Kandahar, imposed a considerable strain upon the border tribes in the Quetta-Pishin District, particularly the Achakzais. On the whole, however, they behaved remarkably well. A few notorious bad characters went across the border and joined Amanullah's standard; more, however, with the object of loot than from any sincere political conviction. The passage through Quetta of Inayatullah Khan in January, of Shahgassi Ali Ahmed Jan in March and of a large number of officials of the Amanullah regime from the Peshawar side consequent on Amanullah's flight to Kandahar, undoubtedly caused some stir in the Quetta-Pishin District, but was unaccompanied by any untoward incidents. The other Districts and Agencies of the Province were unaffected by events in Afghanistan and the people took but little interest in them.

The Afghan Refugees permanently resident in the Administration, observed a strict neutrality and their conduct has been uniformly correct throughout.

The condition of affairs on the Persian border was, on the whole, satisfactory. In consequence of the operations undertaken in the autumn of 1928 by the Persian Government in the Sarhad against Dost Muhammad, Baranzai, the Levy posts along the northern section of the frontier were reinforced as a precautionary measure. The operations passed off, however, without reaction on the tribes on our side of the border.

Eighty-five additional Rind families, who had emigrated to Persia as a protest against the Khan of Kalat's order abolishing slavery, returned to Mekran by May.

In Quetta-Pishin there were a number of raids, unconnected with the disturbances in Afghanistan and not more numerous than usual, by tribesmen from accross the border, which consisted chiefly in cattle-lifting. In 1910 a Shamsozai raider was killed by a Massezai Levy Jemadar in a pursuit by Levies. This was the beginning of a long series of outrages which have continued ever since. Government was considerably handicapped by the fact that the Shamsozais were all in Afghanistan and it was impossible to exercise any pressure upon them by enforcing tribal responsibility. In April 1928 representatives of the tribe expressed a desire to arrive at a general and amicable settlement and were summoned on safe conduct unconditionally. Their cases were placed before a very strong and representative special *Jirgah*. The result of this has been that the tribal feuds and long-standing enmity between the Segis and the Shamsozais have been definitely settled and the latter have been suitably fined for the offences proved to have been committed by them against Government. In view of the declared intention of the tribe to behave as loyal subjects and settle down peacefully, all restrictions placed on them, have been withdrawn.

In the Zhob the border was exceptionally quiet. There were no raids from across the border. With the exception of two serious offences, namely, the killing of a railway Pay Clerk by a Khoedadzai of Shina Khora and the shooting of two Shikh bricklayers, one of whom succumbed to his injuries, by two Khoedadzais, the behaviour of the tribes in the district was good. A number of Sherani outlaws came in and had their cases settled with the result that they have returned to their homes with their families.

During the year the construction of the Zhob Valley Railway was completed to Fort-Sandeman and the line was opened to goods traffic throughout its length on the 15th January. It is expected that it will be opened to passenger traffic throughout its length by July 1929.

In the Loralai District peaceful conditions on the whole, prevailed and the conduct of the tribes, with few exceptions, was very good. During the summer of 1928 about 100 Dumar families moved into the Quetta District and 200 Hassankhel families into the Zhob District, with the ostensible object of emigrating into Afghanistan. The Dumar movement, which was led by Haji Paind Khan, Shabozai, was due to certain alleged grievances of the latter against Khan Sahib Haji Payo Khan, the Dumar Malik. These people returned, however, to their homes within two months, and Paind Khan admitted his mistake in having trekked without bringing his grievances to the notice of the Political Agent.

The Hassankhels left the District in consequence of dissatisfaction with their Sardar and as a protest against the decision of a special *Jirgah* in an old and bitter dispute over grazing rights in the Lewa-Ghwazha area. Within a fortnight they were persuaded to return; and with the help of the leading Sardars of the District an amicable settlement of this troublesome grazing dispute was reached, which it is hoped will be lasting.

During the course of the year the differences between Mir Hamza, the young Hamzazai Sardar, and Khan Sahib Saidu Khan, his uncle and late guardian, which were growing in bitterness and dividing the tribe into two hostile groups, were settled amicably. Similarly, a settlement was reached between the Khetran Sardar and his uncles.

As regards the Chagai District, there are no events of importance to chronicle.

## 2. Indian States and Tribal territory.

The health of His Highness the Khan of Kalat showed no improvement during the year and indeed it is feared that none can be looked for. Nevertheless His Highness still takes an interest in the more important affairs of the State. Our relations both with His Highness and the Sardars continued to be of the most cordial nature. The Wazir-i-h

Azam continued to conduct the financial affairs of the State with prudence and ability and was able to invest a further sum of 5 lakhs which represented savings affected during the year.

With the exception of a few dacoities committed by outlaws and transborder bad characters, and the incident at Kanak referred to later, peace and tranquility prevailed throughout the State. Mir Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, whose flight to Afghanistan was referred to in last year's Summary, made overtures for his return to Kalat, but they led to nothing as apparently he was not prepared to accept the conditions laid down.

In September a number of Raisani tribesmen attacked a Levy Post near Kanak, wounding four Levies and carrying off their weapons. The occurrence was the outcome of a dispute of several years' standing, regarding the right of the State to levy *Sung* (Octroi) in that area. The matter assumed greater importance from the fact that the State Levies belonged to the Shahwani tribe. Steps were taken to prevent an extension of inter-tribal fighting.

The modification of Customary Law in adultery cases introduced last year in the Kalat State by which *Jirgahs* have now to demand definite evidence of misconduct, has met with success.

A number of complaints were lodged against the Jam's administration and Haji Jumman, Sardar of the Runjha tribe. The complaints against the Jam were subsequently withdrawn, but those against Haji Jumman are still under investigation.

The policy adopted by His Highness the Khan in regard to the abolition of slavery was consistently continued both in Kalat and Las Bela. Complaints of oppression were immediately investigated and redress or protection given where the circumstances disclosed any attempt at enslavement.

Generally speaking progress towards actual emancipation has been more marked in the Marri than in the Bugti country. In view of the backward state of the country, the abolition of slavery in these tracts will of necessity take some time to accomplish, but it is gratifying to note that progress, though slow, is being made.

The ralations between the Marris and Bugtis have not been so good during the year as in recent past years, and there have been a number of murders on both sides outside the tribal areas. In the Marri country conditions were peaceful and there is nothing of importance to chronicle. The same unfortunately cannot be said of the Bugti tribal area. The Saidani and Khiazai sub-sections of Shambanis who migrated to the Punjab in 1926 as a result of a dispute with the Nawab, are still recalcitrant. A serious fracas took place between members of these sections and Nautani Bugtis loyal to the Nawab, in February 1929 at Lop in Bugti territory. Efforts were made throughout the year, and are still being made, on the one hand to induce the Nawab to treat the recalcitrants' claims with respect, and on the other to get into touch with the real leaders of the recalcitrants and persuade them to acknowledge the authority of the Nawab, as an essential preliminary to any settlement which may eventually be carried out.

The Burmah Oil Company, after prolonged negotiations with the Nawab in the autumn of 1928, decided to discontinue prospecting for oil in the Bugti country as the London Directors of the Company were unable to accept the indefinite terms offered by the Nawab, notwithstanding that the prospects of finding oil in large quantities were good.

## 3. Internal Affairs.

Although the severe cold winds and frosts in February and March 1928 damaged some crops and fruit trees in certain parts of Baluchistan, the year was on the whole fair from the agricultural point of view.

E. H. S. JAMES, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Agent to the Governor-General and*
*Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.*

# PART II.

## REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1928-29.

*Land Revenue.**—There was no change in the system of collection of Revenue which is recovered in kind by over the greater part of the Province division or appraisement of crops.

The Land Revenue demand of the Province for 1928-29 was Rs. 12,20,219 against Rs. 11,10,115 for 1927-28. Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 12,49,977 compared with Rs. 12,22,099 in 1927-28. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 11,05,926 against Rs. 10,16,033. It will be seen from these figures that there has been an increase both in the demand and actual collections. The large increase in the demand for the year under report is due to good crops.

The sub-joined table shows the details of areas sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

| Year. | Area sown. | | Total. | Area harvested. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In the settled and surveyed Tahsils. | In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed. | | In the settled and surveyed Tahsils. | In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed. | |
| 1927-28 . . | 330,155 | 48,762 | 378,917 | 191,356 | 13,526 | 204,882 |
| 1928-29 . | 322,040 | 35,158 | 357,198 | 215,791 | 13935 | 229,726 |

It will be seen that though the sown area decreased during the year under report, the area harvested was greater than in the previous year.

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the Settled Tahsils during the year under report was 67·01 against 57·96 in the previous year.

* For details see Appendices I to V.

The remission of Revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 78,733 against Rs. 64,429 in the preceding year. Suspensions were granted during the year to the value of Rs. 924 as against Rs. 27,598 in 1927-28.

Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 48,155 was paid out as Malikana (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 43,672 in 1927-28.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,168.

The details of Revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under Land Revenue. The following table shows the collections for 1928-29 as compared with those of the previous year:—

| | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| From Nomads . . | 1,03,918 | 1,28,143 |
| From permanent inhabitants | 72,880 | 71,824 |
| Total . | 1,76,798 | 1,99,967 |

This shows an increase of Rs. 23,169 over the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that a sum of Rs. 2,167 on account of grazing tax due from Nomads, remained outstanding at the end of the year.

*Weather and crops.**—The rainfall over the whole province was below the average but in excess of the previous year except at Mach (Bolan).

The winter rain and snow fall during the last quarter of the preceding year were satisfactory in the Quetta-Pishin district and resulted in extensive cultivation of Rabi crops which unfortunately were not successful owing to failure of spring rains. Cold winds and late frost caused considerable injury to fruit trees in the Quetta-Pishin district.

Rabi crops in all tahsils of the Sibi district suffered heavily owing so failure of winter rains and to heavy frosts and cold winds in January and February 1928. The yield of those which matured was poor.

* For details of rainfall see Appendix VI.

In the Chagai District the Rabi crops were damaged by locusts and in certain Mahals they were completely destroyed. The kharif crops failed to mature for want of rain.

In the Loralai District the condition of Rabi crops was about normal and that of Kharif poor. Some injury was done to the Rabi crops from hail and locusts throughout the district specially in Musakhel.

In the Zhob District on account of insufficiency of rain both Rabi and Kharif crops of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil were below average. In the Hindubagh Tahsil the Kharif crops were below average owing to lack of rain, unfavourable winds and damage caused by locusts and other pests.

*Scarcity and famine.*—Owing to drought, the spring crops in Baluchistan were below the average and cattle also suffered from want of grazing. Timely rains were however received in December 1928 and a special allotment of Rs. 30,000 in addition to the ordinary Taccavi grant of Rs. 1,30,000 was obtained from the Government of India to enable cultivators of Khushkaba tracts to purchase seed and cattle, as well as to carry out improvements to their lands and karezes.

Stocks of grain were adequate except in the Sibi, Zhob and Chagai Districts. In the Sibi District owing to failure of the winter rains and to heavy frosts and cold winds in January and February 1929, there was scarcity of grain and fodder which was aggravated by the partial failure of spring rains, and consequent lack of grazing in hills. In the Zhob District importation of wheat and rice from the Punjab prevented any abnormal rise in prices. Live stock suffered owing to the paucity of fodder which caused considerable distress and mortality before the close of the year. Restrictions on the export of wheat from the Chagai District were removed in the year 1927-28 with the result that the local supply of wheat was insufficient for the requirements of the people. The condition of live stock was poor owing to lack of pasturage.

To ease the situation remissions of Taccavi loans to the amount of Rs. 19,707 and suspensions to the amount of Rs. 65,544 were sanctioned during the year.

Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 70,484 was remitted in the Sibi District on account of scarcity of water in the Nasirabad canals, and small remissions were granted in

other districts also. The suspensions sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 924 only.

*Survey and Settlements.*—No new survey or settlement works were undertaken during the year. The present terms of settlement are to expire on the dates noted below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quetta . . . . . | 31st March 1938 |
| Pishin . . . . . | „ „ 1939 |
| Shahrig . . . . . | „ „ 1937 |
| Sinjawi . . . . . | „ „ 1937 |
| Nasirabad . . . . | 30th June 1929 (further extended to 1st July 1932). |

*Fruit Industry and Agriculture.*—In the Government Fruit Farm, Quetta, the fruit blossoms were considerably damaged by a late frost in the spring of 1928 and consequently very little fruit was left on the trees. This fruit realised only a fraction of the income obtainable in a normal year.

During the year under report about three acres of land were brought under vegetable cultivation. The vegetables were a complete success both as regards quality and quantity and a sum of Rs. 5,604-11 was realised from their sale. An attempt was again made to produce seed from cauliflowers the seed of which had been procured from Scotland but when the plants were transplanted for the purpose of taking seed they were killed by late frost.

The Nurseries were maintained in a satisfactory condition. About 50,000 seedlings were raised during the year out of which 29,537 plants were budded and 5,591 two-year-old fruit trees were issued from the farm on payment or free of charge.

Apple, pear and cherry seedlings which began to sprout during the last week of February were killed by the late frost.

The income and expenditure for the year under report and those for the preceding year are given below :—

| | *Income.* | | | *Expenditure.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1928-29 . . . | 10,836 | 4 | 0 | 19,261 | 10 | 0 |
| 1927-28 . . . | 13,949 | 10 | 7 | 18,376 | 1 | 5 |

The farm worked at a loss of Rs. 8,425-6 during the year under report, the loss being due to the failure of the fruit crops, the comparatively small amount realised from the sale of the nursery plants and the special charges incurred on account of purchase of an oil engine.

The Residency Garden which was added as an annexe to the Fruit Farm was handed back to the Registrar, Baluchistan Agency, in the beginning of the year.

The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India visited the Farm during the year and was favourably impressed with the condition of the trees.

*Taccavis.**—The Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1928, amounted to Rs. 4,84,089 against Rs. 4,06,730 on 1st April 1927. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,35,4-0 as detailed in Appendix VII were given as against Rs. 1,89,160 during the preceding year. Of the former Rs. 64,305 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation and Rs. 71,115 for purchase of bullocks and seed. Recoveries during the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 1,50,661 including Rs. 17,130 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 19,707 were granted including Rs. 3,516 interest. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 64,544 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,69,787.

*Forests.*—There was no change in the total area of the Reserved Forests during the year under report. Charge was held by L. Bhag Ram, Senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year, the unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies being as usual looked after and administered by the District Authorities.

Natural reproduction throughout Baluchistan is very poor owing to scanty rainfall and dry climate, but reproduction from the coppice shoots in the Popalzai and Lehri Reserves is satisfactory. One and a half maunds of mesquite seed were extracted from the beans and sown in and outside the following reserved forests, *viz.*, Sibi, Gulushahr, Duki, Dabal Kot, Sera Khula Viala, Muselakh, Surkhab forest, Chaman, Viala and Wood Cock, Sangi Lora, Chaman, Gulushahr, Sibi, Pishin, Jalogir and Nushki Nurseries. Hand watering is employed in many of these places. Several

* Appendix VII.

thousand young seedlings have been produced in these nurseries and are growing well. They will be ready for transplanting next winter. Three maunds of mesquite beans were distributed to Quetta, Chagai, Loralai, Sibi and Zhob Districts. Nurseries in different places were also sown with walnut, Horse Chestnut, Almond, Apricot, Ash, Robinia, Catalpa, Simbal, Imli, Arjuna, Bakain and other seeds and with 2,000 Chinar cuttings, in order to provide seedlings for next year's plantings.

Attempts were made to create forests by planting on the bare hill slopes, to the extent indicated below:—

| Name of the reserved forest. | Detail of the work done. |
|---|---|
| Zangi Lora Reserve . | Four hundred sixty-two plants of Ash, Walnut, Robinia, Catalpa, Chinar, Chil, Ilex, etc., were planted in blanks. Two thousand Chinar cuttings and a number of Walnut, Eucalyptus, Ash, Mulberry and other seeds were sown in nurseries for germination. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty seedlings of various kinds are ready in the last year's nurseries for next winter plantings. |
| Wood Cock Spinny Reserve. | One thousand three hundred and forty-three plants of Ash, Walnut, Robinia, Catalpa, Amlok, Chinar, Chil, Almond, Apricots, Apples, Peaches, etc., were planted in blanks. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine seedlings of various kinds are growing in nurseries for further plantings. |
| Dhobi Ghat Reserve . | Ninety-four Ash and Almonds were planted in blanks and 3,000 Willow cuttings were put on the sides of irrigation trenches. |
| Chiltan Reserve . . | One hundred and sixty-seven plants of Khanjak, Ash and mesquite were planted in pits and ten seers of Khanjak seeds were sown in trenches. |
| Central Zarghun Reserve . | One hundred and twenty Ash plants were planted in pits and six hundred willow cuttings were planted on the banks of running streams. |
| Gohar Reserve . . | Thirty plants of Ash, Walnut, Amlok and Catalpa were planted in pits and a mesquite nursery was sown. |
| Ziarat Kachh Road . . | Two hundred and fifteen plants of Ash, Amlok, Walnut, etc., were planted in places where water was available. |
| Duki Mesquite plantation. | Two hundred and eighty plants were put in to replace those which perished last year. |
| Sibi-Circular Road . . | Two hundred and forty-three plants of Siris, Arjuna, Bakain, Shisham and Simbal were planted in pits in blanks and 413 mesquite seedlings are growing on the banks of the road-side channel. |
| Gulushahr Road . . | Ninety mesquite plants were planted in pits excavated in blanks. |
| Band Khushdil Khan . | Four hundred plants of Ash, Walnut, Amlok and Catalpa were planted in pits and a mesquite nursery was sown. |

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 23,425 and Rs. 36,878 against Rs. 29,881 and Rs. 34,019 respectively during the preceding year.

The decrease in the Revenue is due to the following reasons:—

1. The Military Units at Loralai consumed about 25,000 maunds less firewood than last year. They used steam coal in lieu of firewood.

2. As the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General did not move to Ziarat during the summer season and had held no Durbar and Shahi Jirga at Sibi during the winter, there was a marked decrease in the sale of firewood. The increase in the expenditure is due to creation of temporary establishment:—

The total number of forest offences against Forest Law reported during the year was 254 against 303 of the last year.—

| Nature of offence. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|
| 1. Injury by fire | ... |
| 2. Unauthorised felling | 53 |
| 3. Illicit grazing | 191 |
| 4. Other offences | 10 |
| Total | 254 |

The number of cases taken into Court was 32 against 30 in the previous year. In addition 11 cases were pending from 1927-28.

Out of the total of 43 cases, 31 were finally settled, leaving 12 cases pending on the 31st March 1929.

Convictions were obtained in 26 cases, and the offenders were punished adequately. In one case the offenders were warned by the Court and then released. In four cases the offenders were acquitted.

The number of cases compounded under Sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulations of 1912 was 222 as compared with 273 in the previous year.

The total of 222 cases was made up of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Unauthorised felling | 38 |
| Illicit grazing | 177 |
| Others | 7 |
| | 222 |

The total compensation realised in all amounted to Rs. 1,558-1-0 or Rs. 7 per case.

*Education*

Khan Sahib Maulvi Najum-ud-Din officiated as Superintendent of Education, Baluchistan, from April 1st 1928 to 29th November 1928 when he was relieved by C. S. Harper, Esquire, M.A., I.M.S., the permanent incumbent of the post.

The chief feature of expansion during the year has been the great increase in the number of scholars attending recognised public schools of all kinds. In 1927-28 the total number of scholars was 5,846, while during 1928-29 it has risen to 6,391. The total number of recognised schools was 100 compared with 99 during the previous year.

There has been also some increase in the number of scholars in the un-recognised (Mosque and other schools) *viz.*, 2,808 against 2,717. The number of mosque schools also increased by three.

*Primary.*—Primary education is the only branch of Education in the province in which it is possible to have expansion. This year also two new village schools were opened, one in Karez Mushterka (Quetta-Pishin) and one at Murgha Kibzai (Zhob) but at the end of the year two village schools, Shadoshahr (Loralai District) and Spintangi (Sibi District) had to be closed as the number of scholars in these was very small. The inclusion of the Roman Catholic Primary School, Quetta, made an increase of one in the number of Primary Schools.

Badra School (Sibi District) which was closed temporarily for some months, was re-opened during the year.

Quarters for a primary teacher were built in Loralai High School and the quarters of the teachers at Barkhan were extended, beyond that no new school building for primary schools was undertaken during the year.

*Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools remained the same, *viz.*, 12, but the number of scholars rose from 1,790

*See Appendices VIII and IX.

to 1,902. Government Middle School, Loralai, which was raised to a High School in 1927-23, sent up for the first time 6 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University, out of which two passed. This is a good beginning and it is hoped that the number will go on increasing year by year. The other secondary schools sent up candidates for the same examination as given below:—

| | No. appeared. | No. passed. |
|---|---|---|
| Sandeman High School, Quetta . | 24 | 23 |
| D. A. V. High School, Quetta . | 25 | 22 |
| Khalsa High School, Quetta . | 15 | 13 |
| Sandeman High School, Quetta, for School Leaving Certificate Examination. | 7 | 5 |

In the Middle School Examination 169 candidates appeared and of these 125 were successful.

The buildings of Pishin Agricultural Middle School were completed during the year.

*Girls Schools.*—The number of girls schools also remains the same but the number of girls attending these has risen both in the secondary and primary schools. During the present year the number of girls was 984 against 900 during the previous year.

*European Schools.*—The two European Schools are doing very well, their number rose from 202 to 266.

The Grammar School achieved great success in the Cambridge Examination as will be seen from the results given below:—

| *Grammar School.* | | *Convent School.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Senior Cambridge . | 10 | Senior Cambridge . | ... |
| Junior Cambridge . | ... | Junior Cambridge . | 2 |
| Preliminary . . | 1 | Preliminary . . | ... |

*Normal School.*—Thirteen candidates appeared in the Junior Vernacular Certificate for teachers and all passed. As almost all primary schools and primary departments of Secondary Schools are manned by trained teachers, it is becoming more and more difficult every year to find employment for those who leave the Normal School yet every effort is made to get employment for them as far as possible.

*Mullah Class.*—This class has now been in existence for two years and has sent out 16 Mullahs eight of whom have

opened mosque schools in various parts of the province. It is hoped that these Mullahs will be of great use in stimulating education in mosque schools.

*Scouting.*—Scouting is progressing steadily, the number of troops and scouts is going up steadily and the same is the case with packs and cubs. At the last scout census there were 256 scouts and 219 cubs.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The income and expenditure of 1927-28 and 1928-29 are shown below :

*Income.*

| | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Contribution from Municipality | 9,850 | 11,301 |
| 2. Ditto Cantonment | 300 | 300 |
| 3. Ditto Local Funds | 15,391 | 15,220 |
| 4. Ditto towards leave pension of a Government teacher lent to Islamia School. | ... | 506 |
| 5. Fees . . . . . | 16,940 | 19,263 |

*Expenditure.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Provincial Revenue . . | 2,39,906 | 2,59,198 |
| 2. Municipal Fund . . . | 32,323 | 33,345 |
| 3. Local Funds . . . . | 31,955 | 32,679 |
| 4. Fees . . . . . | 77,265 | 81,247 |
| 5. Subscription and others . . | 44,604 | 48,161 |

The above expenditure excludes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools. | 21,240 | ... |
| 2. P. W. D. expenditure on educational buildings. | 12,991 | ... |
| 3. Expenditure on buildings from private bodies. | 5,904 | ... |

*Local Funds.**—The total receipts of the marginally† cited Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,18,627 against Rs. 4,17,888 in the preceding year, the expenditure being Rs. 4,26,621 against Rs. 3,66,877. Investment amounting to Rs. 40,000 was made by the Pishin Bazar Fund during the year under report.

† 1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

*For details see Appendix X.

In Loralai a separate drinking water supply for the Civil town was provided during the year under report. A small share of water was purchased from the spring which is the source of supply for the Cantonment and the entire work was completed at a cost of Rs. 52,636.

*Municipal Funds.*—The only Municipality in the Province is the Town of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee during the year under report was 32 of whom 27 were non-officials. Twenty-seven meetings, of which 21 were ordinary and 6 special, were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 61·57 per cent. against 66·75 during the last year. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 6,36,226 and expenditure to Rs. 6,18,790 against Rs. 6,06,018 and Rs. 5,57,972 respectively for 1927-28.

The Municipality paid the 7th instalment of Rs. 37,423-4 on account of principal and interest towards the Government loan of Rs. 5,00,000. The outstanding balance of this loan at the close of the year was Rs. 2,00,000.

A sum of Rs. 94,336-3 was spent during the year on macadamising and remetalling roads in the town and civil lines.

*Trade.*—Under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, goods the property of the Anglo-Afghan Government, as well as trade goods passing through India from overseas and exported by the Chaman Killa-i-Jadid route, are exempt from the payment of Indian Customs duties. The details of trade goods so exempted during 1928-29 are given below :—

| No. | Description of goods. | No. of packages. | Weight. | Value. | Amount of refund of duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cwt. Qrs. Lbs. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| 1 | Cloth . . . . | 11,883 | 16,388 3 27 | 24,46,845 8 | 2,76,586 9 |
| 2 | Sugar . . . . | 25,536 | 51,373 3 26 | 4,42,032 10 | 2,29,408 13 |
| 3 | Tea . . . . | 1,296 | 1,014 3 23 | 1,00,438 13 | 18,259 10 |
| 4 | Match boxes . . . | 316 | 657 0 0 | 21,640 6 | 23,850 0 |
| 5 | Kerosene oil . . . | 10,216 | 2,620 3 10 | 18,465 0 | 5,350 0 |
| 6 | Stationery . . . | 225 | 405 3 1 | 10,145 0 | 2,556 8 |

| No. | Description of goods. | No. of packages. | Weight. | | | Value. | | Amount of refund of duty. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. |
| 7 | Cutlery including scissors, knives, locks, tin bowls, needles and hardware, etc. . . . . | 164 | 244 | 0 | 4 | 18,194 | 9 | 2,742 | 6 |
| 8 | Machinery including pump, typewriting machine, talking machines, records, gramophones, etc. . . . . | 28 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 6,880 | 0 | 1,224 | 8 |
| 9 | Lamps and lanterns . | 470 | 602 | 2 | 18 | 19,857 | 0 | 2,975 | 10 |
| 10 | Imitation gold and silver threads . . . | 33 | 53 | 1 | 15 | 14,160 | 15 | 2,131 | 0 |
| 11 | Iron bars, chains and circles, etc. . . . | 241 | 261 | 2 | 24 | 2,829 | 4 | 619 | 13 |
| 12 | Motor cars and lorries . | 48 | 1,122 | 0 | 20 | 65,036 | 4 | 10,674 | 3 |
| 13 | Dyes and Chinese Blue . | 17 | 32 | 2 | 7 | 1,716 | 4 | 246 | 14 |
| 14 | Borose . . . . | 6 | 13 | 2 | 9 | 76 | 14 | 11 | 9 |
| 15 | Copper and yellow sheets | 425 | 1,137 | 0 | 20 | 54,465 | 10 | 7,726 | 0 |
| 16 | Leather Boots . . | 44 | 69 | 1 | 12 | 4,686 | 10 | 703 | 2 |
| 17 | Glass beeds and glass . | 199 | 265 | 1 | 9 | 14,360 | 0 | 3,435 | 15 |
| 18 | Soda, etc. . . . | 11 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 211 | 8 | 31 | 2 |
| 19 | Earthen ware and Porcelain ware . . | 160 | 287 | 1 | 19 | 6,945 | 3 | 1,041 | 11 |
| 20 | Wooden combs and beeds . | 8 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 1,220 | 12 | 180 | 7 |
| 21 | Soap . . . . | 7 | 12 | 1 | 27 | 1,013 | 2 | 151 | 15 |
| 22 | Spices . . . . | 68 | 51 | 0 | 13 | 938 | 15 | 140 | 13 |
| 23 | Cement . . | 18 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 36 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| 24 | Alum . . . . | 14 | 28 | 0 | 7 | 184 | 9 | 27 | 10 |
| 25 | Mobile oil . . . | 25 | 17 | 3 | 22 | 621 | 3 | 27 | 14 |
| 26 | Tin blocks . . . | 22 | 21 | 3 | 16 | ... | | 275 | 0 |
| 27 | Camp cots . . | 4 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 390 | 0 | 58 | 8 |
| 28 | Sun goggles . . . | 2 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 452 | 14 | 68 | 0 |
| 29 | Arms and Ammunitions . | 111 | 127 | 0 | 2 | 17,119 | 6 | 7,287 | 3 |

| No. | Description of goods. | No. of packages. | Weight. | Value. | Amount of refund of duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cwts. Qrs. Lbs. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| 30 | Cigarettes . . . | 7 | 9 1 9 | 1,485 12 | 945 0 |
| 31 | Buttons . . . | 1 | 1 0 0 | 161 4 | 24 3 |
| 32 | Pad locks . . . | 1 | 1 0 0 | 80 9 | 12 1 |
| 33 | Lump solommonia . | 8 | 13 3 12 | 300 0 | 45 0 |
| 34 | Dried Ginger . | 12 | 10 2 0 | 378 0 | 56 11 |
| 35 | Cash boxes . . . | 2 | 4 0 0 | 117 0 | 17 10 |
| 36 | Cold cream . . . | 2 | 2 0 0 | 84 8 | 12 11 |
| | Total . | 51,630 | 76,951 3 12 | 32,73,601 4 | 5,98,914 0 |
| | Total for preceding year | 44,523 | 71,727 2 11 | 32,38,981 6 | 5,66,232 5 |

The above figures would indicate that, during the year under report, there has been an increase of about Rs. 35,000 in the value of goods exported to Afghanistan as compared with the year 1927-28. The expansion would have been still greater but for the fact that disturbances in Afghanistan adversely affected the export trade. During the months of January, February and March 1929, when the effect of these disturbances first began to be seriously felt the total value of goods exported was only Rs. 4,30,2[illegible]5-7-6 as against Rs. 9,24,516-13 during the corresponding months of the year 1927-28.

Some electrical materials belonging to the Afghan Government were still lying in the Customs House at Chaman when the year closed.

*Mines and minerals.*—As in previous years Coal and Chromite were the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked, and of which accounts were maintained.

The coal mines worked at Mach in the Bolan and those in the Satikzai tribal area near Quetta being situated in the Kalat State are outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923). The provisions of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and the rules made under the

Indian Mines Act are, however, taken as a guide in working them.

All coal and chromite mines were worked on mining leases granted by the local administration and no prospecting or exploring licenses were in force. The tabular statement below gives the area covered and the number of mining leases that remained in force throughout the year :—

| ... | Number of leases in force. | Area covered in acres. |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) Chromite . . . . | 103 | 3,303 |
| (*ii*) Coal subject to the Indian Mines Act. . . . | 28 | 2,465·90 |
| (*iii*) Coal not subject to the Indian Mines Act . . . . | 12 | 1,073 |

A new coal mining area was opened at Shahrigh by Khan Bahadur Mr. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., of Quetta but the lease for it (for 80 acres) could not be issued before the year closed.

A lease over 20 acres for mining Asbestos also remained in force throughout the year but was not worked.

The Burmah Oil Company and the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited, who had jointly entered into a three-years' contract with the Bugti Nawab on the 14th September 1925, with a view to prospecting for oil in the Bugti country decided in the winter of 1928-29, to discontinue operations.

Thereafter the Directors of the Company who also hold prospecting licenses for Kirta in the Bolan and for an area in Harnai Sub-division turned their attention to developing the former area and to the preparation of detailed reports on the prospects and probable cost of operations in that neighbourhood. During the latter part of 1928 the Company's Geologist and Engineer selected a site for test boring and prepared estimates of cost for despatch to their employers.

The Company has a number of buildings and a considerable quantity of material at Kirta for the protection of which a levy post has been maintained at their expense.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of a fresh license to the Company at the expiration of the term of the present concession. The new license will, under the rules, be susceptible of extension up to a total period of five years from the date of issue.

The following table compares the output of coal and chromite for the year and the previous year :—

| Year. | Coal. | Chromite. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Tons |
| 1927-28 . . . | 14,714 | 14,034 |
| 1928-29 . . . | 17,898 | 15,001 |

Increased demand in the market was the cause of increased output and export of both coal and chromite.

Scarcity of labour prevailed in the Chromite mines near Hindubagh as a result of Railway construction and building operations in the neighbourhood.

On an average 438 persons, all adult males, were employed daily in the Coal and Chromite mining industry throughout Baluchistan during the year under report. Out of these 219 persons were employed below ground. No children under the age of 13 years and no female labour were employed. The labourers included local men, Punjabis, Makranis and a small number of transborder nomads.

The revenue realised from mines in Baluchistan during the year under report amounted to Rs. 17,340 against Rs. 12,858 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increased output of coal and chromite, increased number of leases in existence and the recovery of arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year.

No accidents were reported during the year and the general health of the employees continued to be good. No outbreak of epidemic diseases was reported.

*Working of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.**—There have been no cases in Baluchistan during 1928, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) and the returns for that year in forms A, B and C prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour-letter No. L.-1189, dated the 7th July 1924, are blank.

* See Appendices X-A and X-B.

The Commissioners for the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob districts received the amounts mentioned below in respect of fatal accidents :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) *Quetta-Pishin District*— | | | |
| (*a*) in Quetta Arsenal Workshop . | 129 | 6 | 0 |
| (*b*) in Quetta Khanai North Western Railway Workshops . . | 1,050 | 0 | 0 |
| (2) *Zhob District*— | | | |
| Railway Department . . . | 900 | 0 | 0 |

Returns in form A in respect of these amounts are enclosed.

The statement of the number of references made under Section 27 of the Act and that of appeals filed under Section 30 of the Act are blank.

The enclosed consolidated statement of returns forwarded by the factory and mine owners show that :—

(1) the average daily number of persons employed in factories and mines was :—

Adults 8,041 against adults 7,349 and minors 40 in the previous year ;

(2) the number of accidents resulting in death was one against 5 in the previous year ;

(3) the number of accidents resulting in permanent disablement was 5 against 2 in the previous year ;

(4) temporary disablement 30 against 18 in the previous year ;

(5) the amount of compensation paid by the North Western Railway, the factories and mines was :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Accidents resulting in deaths . . | 2,079 | 6 | 0 |
| (*b*) Accidents resulting in permanent disablement . . . . . | 1,109 | 2 | 0 |
| (*c*) Accidents resulting in temporary disablement . . . . . | 678 | 6 | 0 |

No deaths and no permanent or temporary disablements resulted from any occupational disease in any of the factories in Baluchistan.

*Judicial.**—Criminal and Civil suits between persons not indigenous to Baluchistan but residing in Quetta and small urban areas, are disposed of by the regular courts. Appendices XI and XII give details regarding these cases. Similar cases in which tribesmen are parties are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgas) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

*Civil Suits.*—The number of civil cases instituted was 4,684 against 3,988 in 1927, the increase being mainly in the Quetta-Pishin District. The value of Civil suits instituted was Rs. 10,13,162 against Rs. 20,79,268 in 1927. This is due to the fact that no suit involving exceptionally large interests was instituted during the year under report.

Execution applications filed in the regular courts during the year under review number 3,196 as against 3,194 in 1927. Valuation amounted to Rs. 7,70,217 in the aggregate as against Rs. 10,35,418 during the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 1,33,166 or 17·3 per cent. were realised against Rs. 1,37,803 or 13·3 per cent. in 1927.

The number of Civil appeals and Revision applications was 334 against 346 in 1927. Their average duration was 143 days.

*Criminal cases.*—The number of regular criminal cases instituted increased from 4,165 to 4,395. The increase was mainly in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The total number of under-trial prisoners was 5,702 against 5,250 in 1927. 2,099 were acquitted or discharged. 3,457 were convicted, 11 died or escaped, and 135 remained under-trial at the close of the year.

The Sessions Court, Quetta, sentenced one person to death and one to transportation for life. On appeal the death sentence was also altered to one of transportation for life by the Judicial Commissioner.

455 persons were imprisoned, 3,170 were fined and 13 were whipped. 44 persons were directed to find or give security to keep the peace or for good behaviour. Three boys were sent to a Reformatory School.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 19,375 of which Rs. 16,297 were recovered, the amount paid by way of compensation being Rs. 1,913.

* Appendices XI and XII.

*Registration.*—The total number of documents registered in 1928 was 941 against 749 in 1927. Out of these, the registration of 135 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,565 against Rs. 5,517 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 3,122 against Rs. 2,722.

At the end of the year, there were three Joint Stock Companies, namely "The Quetta Club, Limited," "The Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited" and "The Baluchistan Electric Supply Company, Limited." The last-named Company stands only in name on the register.

The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 68 against Rs. 40 in the preceding year.

*Jails.*—The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails was 451·56 against 426·61 and seven thousand seven hundred and forty prisoners were received during the year against five thousand five hundred and forty-three in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

| Name of District. | Daily average number of prisoners. | | | | Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding Civil prisoners. | Daily average of sick prisoners. | Percentage of daily sick to daily average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convicts. | Under-trial. | Civil. | Total. | | | |
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| Zhob . . . | 7·34 | 31·18 | 1·12 | 39·64 | 62 2 7 | 1·83 | 4·62 |
| Sibi District Jail . | 70·13 | 32·90 | ... | 103·03 | 74 0 5 | 2·65 | 2·57 |
| Sibi Sub-jails and Lock-ups. | 3·80 | 64·83 | ·01 | 68·64 | 33 3 5 | ·16 | ·23 |
| Quetta-Pishin Sub-jails and Lock-ups. | 3·24 | 29·03 | 1·38 | 33·65 | 128 9 7 | ·28 | ·83 |
| Quetta District Jail . | 81·80 | 32·44 | 1·23 | 115·47 | 85 6 10 | 1·57 | 1·36 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway Tahsil. | ... | 3·52 | ... | 3·52 | 114 4 7 | ... | ... |
| Loralai . . . | 10·78 | 71·72 | ... | 82·50 | 46 7 1 | 4·37 | 5·30 |
| Chagai District . | ... | 2·61 | ... | 2·61 | 60 9 11 | ... | ... |
| Total for 1928 . | 177·09 | *268·23 | 3·74 | 449·06 | 68 11 7 | 10·86 | 2·42 |
| Total for 1927 . | 156 94 | *258·13 | 4·64 | 420·21 | 61 14 6 | 17·36 | 3·42 |

*These figures exclude the number of under-trial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 91,295 against Rs. 88,861, the cost per head being Rs. 203-4-1 against Rs. 211-7-6 in the previous year. The actual establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 80-9-1 against Rs. 81-7-10, and charges for dieting to Rs. 68-11-7 against Rs. 61-14-6.

During the year under report, one under-trial prisoner escaped from the Loralai Sub-Jail and was not re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta where blankets and cotton clothings are manufactured for the prisoners. Cotton Durries, Dusters and Bamboo Chicks are also made and chairs caned.

There was again congestion in the local jails. It was relieved by the transfer of 40 prisoners to Ajmer Central Jail and an equal number to Secunderabad Jail.

The work on the Central Jail for Baluchistan at Machh is progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation by 1st April 1930.

* Excise.

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1928-29 is compared below with that in 1927-28 :—

| Description. | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Distillery spirits . . . . . | 44 | 43 |
| (*b*) Outstill spirits . . . . . | 5 | 7 |
| 2. Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Off the premises . . . . . | 24 | 25 |
| (*b*) On the premises . . . . . | 2 | 1 |
| (*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises . . . | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Opium including poppy heads . . . . . | 35 | 36 |
| 4. Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja) . . | 43 | 44 |

(For details see Appendix XV.)

* For details see Appendices XIII to XXIII.

The consumption for 1927-28 and 1928-29 is compared in the following table.

| Description. | 1927-28 Imperial gallons. | 1928-29 Imperial gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Country liquor— | | |
| (*a*) Distillery spirits | 29,836 | 29,618·00 |
| (*b*) Outstill spirits | 1,992·50 | 1,815·60 |
| Total | 31,828·50 | 31,433·60 |
| 2. Foreign liquors :— | | |
| (*a*) Wines | 2,732 | 3,115 |
| (*b*) Spirits (imported) | 8,923 | 8,253 |
| (*c*) Spirits (made in India) | 5 | — |
| (*d*) Rum (imported) | 187 | 387 |
| (*e*) Rum (made in India) | 229 | 323 |
| Total | 12,076 | 12,078 |
| 3. Fermented liquors (Beer)— | | |
| (*a*) Indianmade | 1,41,732 | 1,30,892 |
| (*b*) Imported | 48,996 | 56,531 |
| Total | 1,90,728 | 1,87,423 |
| 4. Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption— | | |
| (*a*) In British Area (in seers) | 526 | 582 |
| (*b*) In Kalat State (ditto) | 97 | 75 |
| 5. Bhang in seers | 1,031 | 1,274·83 |
| 6. Charas— | | |
| (*a*) In British Area (in seers) | 645 | 1,055·20 |
| (*b*) In Kalat State (ditto) | 95 | 95·27 |
| 7. Ganja in seers | 7·12 | 8·80 |

Charas and Opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor and bhang are procured from

the Kalat State. During the year under report, the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

*Quetta-Pishin—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Opium | 2 |
| Charas | 3 |

*Sibi—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charas | 2 |
| Country liquor | 3 |
| Bhang | 1 |

*Zhob—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charas | 1 |

Details of the drugs and liquor so smuggled are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opium from Afghanistan | 7 srs. 13/16 tolas. |
| Charas from Afghanistan and Kalat State | 20 srs. 7 Chhs. 1¼ tolas. |
| Charas from Batkhel (Malakand) | 1 md. 17 seers and 11 Chhs. |
| Bhang from Kalat State | 1 md. 6 seers. |
| Liquor from Kalat State | 15 srs. and 3¼ bottles. |
| Liquor from other parts of the Province | 3 bottles. |

Prior to 1927-28 no maximum rates were fixed for the sale of Opium and Charas by licensed dealers, and the prevailing rates varied from Rs. 2-4 to 2-8 a tola. With effect from the 1st April 1927 the maximum selling price of both these drugs was fixed at Rs. 1-4 a tola, and in confirmity with the Punjab and North West Frontier Province the duty on Charas was reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20 per seer with effect from the 1st October 1928, the maximum selling price for Charas being reduced from Re. 1-4 to as. 12 a tola. These measures proved effective in substituting the use of licit for illicit Drugs.

With effect from the 1st April 1928 Opium and hemp drug licenses for each shop in the Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai Districts were sold separately with a view to preventing any monopoly. The effect of these measures may be estimated from the figures given in the following

table which indicates the consumption and revenue for the last three years :—

| Year. | Sales in seers. | | Amount of duty and license fee recovered from. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opium. | Charas. | Opium. | Charas, Bhang and Ganja. |
| 1926-27. | 242 | 414 | 46,587 | 52,770 |
| 1927-28. | 526 | 645 | 48,487 | 57,553 |
| 1928-29. | 582 | 1055·20 | 52,420 | 59,094 |

No offences relating to Cocaine were detected during the year.

The reduction in the duty and retail price of Charas has already been mentioned. There was no change in the rates of duty or the selling prices of country liquor or other drugs.

The total gross income under Excise and Opium amounted to Rs. 5,99,255 against Rs. 5,91,595 in 1927-28. This is exclusive of Rs. 38,553 realized by book transfer on account of duty on Indian made foreign liquor imported from other Indian provinces as shown below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Imported in 1927-28 . . . . . | 31,345 |
| Imported from January 1929 to March 1929 . | 7,208 |
| | 38,553 |

The figures on account of import from April to December 1928 (both inclusive) are not available and will be accounted for in the Report for 1929-30. The details of income are given in the sub-joined statement :—

| | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Country liquor . . | 3,87,379 | 3,92,206 |
| 2. Foreign liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Malt liquors . . | 69,950 | 63,564 |
| (*b*) Spirits . . . | 14,811 | 21,745 |
| 3. Opium . . . . | 53,938 | 57,090 |
| 4. Hemp drugs . . . | 65,318 | 64,444 |
| 5. Fines and forfeitures . | 199 | 206 |
| 6. Miscellaneous . . | ... | ... |
| | 5,91,595 | 5,99,255 |

| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
|---|---|---|
| The gross expenditure was :— | Rs. | Rs. |
| (*a*) Refunds . . | 123 | 3,331 |
| (*b*) Cost price of Opium . | 15,964 | 15,317 |
| (*c*) Other expenses . | 26,778 | 18,813 |
| Total . | 42,865 | 37,461 |
| Net income . | 5,48,730 | 5,61,794 |

The following statistics will be found in Appendices :—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial forms A and B showing the whol-sale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the financial result of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1928-29.

Salt. During the year under review no change was made in the Salt administration of the Province.

The Revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 200 as compared to Rs 180 for the last year. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Finance. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 24,01,431 against Rs. 23,53,228 during 1927-28, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 48,203 over the last year's figures. The increase stands distributed over various heads, the principal among them being :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Taxes on Income . . . . . | 3,614 |
| Land Revenue . . . . . | 1,28,314 |
| Works for which capital accounts are kept . | 23,155 |

The principal decreases were :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Excise | 29,740 |
| Forests | 6,391 |
| Interest | 9,336 |
| Agriculture | 5,606 |
| Miscellaneous | 54,024 |

The main sources of income were Taxes on Income, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps which contributed 7·5, 46·5, 24·9 and 7·4 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs, 97,28,783 against Rs. 93,33,507 for the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,92,276 over the figures for 1927-28. The increase is spread over the various heads of account, the chief of them being Land Revenue (81,275), Excise (7,064), Administration of Justice (7,353), Political (36,330), Frontier Watch and Ward (1,06,850), Education (26,554), Provincial Statistics (12,773), Interest on ordinary debt (1,03,815), Civil Works (1,32,252), Frontier Watch and Ward Works (1,95,283) and Irrigation Works—Voted (25,186).

On the decrease side, the noticeable items are General Administration (22,058), Jails and Convict Settlement (17,908), Police (52,609), Medical and Public Health (35,545), Agricultural-Experimental Farms (7,232), Destruction of locust (54,385), Miscellaneous—Voted (25,907), Irrigation Works—Non-voted (1,15,789) and interest on other obligations (17,395).

The figures under certain heads especially Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Medical and Public Health, Interest on other obligations will undergo a considerable change after the exchange accounts for March (Final) from the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District, have been amalgamated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and final accounts furnished.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total representation by each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Frontier Watch and Ward | 29·1 |
| 2. Civil Works | 18·0 |
| 3. Political | 15·9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Police | 11·2 |
| 5. Land Revenue | 3·9 |
| 6. Interest on ordinary debts | 3·5 |
| 7 Education | 3·4 |
| 8. Medical and Public Health | 3·1 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | 2·4 |
| 10. General Administration | 1·7 |
| 11. Irrigation Works | 1·6 |
| 12. Other petty heads | 6·2 |

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXIV and XXV.

*Veterinary.**—The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 91 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Dispensaries and stallion stands in the Province. In addition to his attendance at the Horse Show at Delhi he acted as a member of the Judging Committees at the Quetta, Sibi and Jacobabad Horse Shows and supervised the work of the Quetta and Sibi Cattle Shows.

There were 10 Veterinary Dispensaries working at the close of the year 1927-28 and the same number remained at the end of the year under report. Suggestions for opening seven additional dispensaries were formulated but the matter is still under consideration. The total number of cases treated was 18,039 against 24,358 in the preceding year. In addition Zamindars were supplied with medicines and given medical aid for 1,388 animals which could not be brought to the dispensaries. 97 castrations were performed during the year under report against 135 in the previous year. Decrease in the number of operations performed and the number of cases treated in dispensaries is due to the fact that Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were required to be out for 10 days in each month in order to investigate cases of contagious diseases. The number of villages visited by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons during the year was 612 against 489 in the previous year. During these tours they treated 19,335 animals for contagious diseases, and 2,766 for non-contagious diseases, besides performing 40 castrations, as against 19,425 treatments for contagious diseases, 2,561 for non-contagious diseases, and 33 castrations in the preceding year.

* See Appendices XXVI and XXVII.

There were 19,335 seizures and 3,059 deaths from contagious diseases during the year as against 32,048 seizures and 8,798 deaths in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of attacks and deaths is due partly to the fact that contagious diseases, and particularly Anthrax and Foot and Mouth Disease, were less prevalent and partly to the timely aid rendered by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

*Horse show.*—During the year under report 2 Horse Shows were held, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. In the Quetta Horse Show held in August 1928, 270 animals were exhibited against 214 in the preceding year. Two silver cups, one from Colonel E. H. S. James, C.I.E, C.B.E., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan and the other from the Commandant and Officers of the Staff College, were awarded in addition to prizes to the value of Rs. 1,125.

At the Sibi Horse Show held in January 1929 there were 565 exhibits against 402 in the preceding year. Two silver medals and prizes to the value of Rs. 2,166 were awarded. This amount includes the sum of Rs. 100, awarded by Colonel E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, to the special class opened this year for Remounts purchased by the Government.

*Cattle Show.*—In conjunction with the above 2 Horse Shows Cattle Shows were also held during the year under report. At the Quetta Cattle Show 69 cattle were exhibited against 58 in the preceding year, and prizes to the value of Rs. 135 were awarded. At the Sibi Cattle Show 529 animals were exhibited against 430 in 1927-28. One silver medal and prizes to the value of Rs. 685 were awarded.

*Horse Breeding Operations.*—The number of Stallions at the end of the year 1927-28 was 12 and remained the same during the year under report. The total number of mares covered during the year was 496 against 634. The decrease is partly due to the illness of 4 Stallions from time to time and partly to the fact that Stallions at outposts were not allowed to be overworked.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 75,000 against 79,157 in the previous year.

*Medical.*—The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., throughout the year.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working during the year was 45 as against 43 in the previous year. Two new dispensaries were opened, one at Panjpai and the other at Jarwar.

The Sangan Dispensary was transferred to Spintangi in August 1928, as the attendance at Sangan did not come up to expectations.

The year was marked by an increase in the number of patients treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province, the total number of patients being 610,475 against 604,053 in the previous year. Of these, 486,475 were treated in Government, Local Fund and Private Aided Dispensaries, showing an increase of 8,409 over the figures of 1927. The number of indoor patients decreased from 12,191 to 11,338.

The Church Missionary Society Hospitals continued to do good work.

Anti-rabic treatment was given to 13 patients against 53 in 1927. No cases of Hydrophobia after treatment were reported.

The number of operations performed was 16,537.

There were 45 cases of small-pox, of which 4 proved fatal, a decrease of 6 as compared with 1927.

The number of persons vaccinated rose from 11,184 to 14,037.

The Laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, continued to perform good work.

In the X-ray department 644 Skiagrams were taken against 533 in 1927, 229 patients entailing 1,219 sittings, received X-ray or electrical treatment.

*Police.*—The touring Motor Dispensary was abolished as the lorry was old and unserviceable.

*Strength and Cost.*—The strength and cost of the Police was as follows:—

| | 1927. | | 1928. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Strength. | Cost 1927-28. | Actual Strength. | Cost 1928-29. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin District including Nushki and Bolan and Sibi . | 1,557 | 7,96,606 | 1,558 | 7,40 970 |
| Zhob and Loralai . . | 624 | 3,28,230 | 620 | 3,42,653 |
| Total . | 2,181 | 11,24,836 | 2,178 | 10,83,623 |

The decrease in the expenditure as compared to the preceding year is mainly due to the fact that according to the new system sanctioned by the Government of India, the allotment for clothing allowance not required by the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, was surrendered to Government whereas the previous procedure was that the whole amount was drawn and kept in deposit in the Police Local Fund.

*Additional Police.*—The number of additional police employed during the year was the same as last year, *viz.*, 19, the cost being recovered from the departments concerned. In addition, the establishment of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables entertained from Provincial Revenues for the Padag Road Railway Station was continued.

*Crimes and Criminals.*—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,642 against 3,315 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows:—

| District. | 1927. | 1928. | Class VI Cases 1928. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quetta-Pishin | 2,644 | 2,990 | 2,331 |
| Sibi | 259 | 197 | 124 |
| Loralai | 217 | 313 | 281 |
| Zhob | 172 | 77 | 57 |
| Kalat (Bolan) | 12 | 43 | 1 |
| Chagai | 11 | 22 | 8 |
| Total | 3,315 | 3,642 | 2,802 |

Eliminating 2,802 cases in class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases I-V (offences under Indian Penal Code) totalled 840 against 725 during 1927.

The subjoined table gives the result of Police working during the year under report.

| District. | Cases. | | | Person. | | | Property. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Arrested. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Stolen. | Recovered. | Percentage. |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 2,990 | 2,456 | 82 | 2,900 | 2,543 | 88 | 53,583 | 21,251 | 40 |
| Sibi . . . . | 197 | 123 | 62 | 183 | 139 | 76 | 5,553 | 1,785 | 32 |
| Zhob and Loralai . | 390 | 354 | 91 | 405 | 370 | 91 | 3,043 | 528 | 17 |
| Kalat . . . | 43 | 7 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 47 | 1,281 | 447 | 35 |
| Chagai . . . | 22 | 12 | 55 | 16 | 12 | 75 | 1,423 | 74 | 5 |
| Total 1928 . | 3,342 | 2,952 | 81 | 3,521 | 3,072 | 87 | 64,883 | 24,085 | 37 |
| Total 1927 . | 3,315 | 2,704 | 82 | 3,271 | 2,793 | 85 | 71,525 | 22,399 | 31 |

*Internal Economy and Health.*—The total number of men admitted into the hospital during the course of the year was 1,375 against 1,404 in the preceding year which gives a daily average of 3·77.

*Resignations.*—The percentage of resignations accepted during the year was 2·89 against 2·52 in 1927.

*Punishments.*—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 3 and 83 against 9 and 112 respectively in 1927. The number dismissed was 13 as compared with 21 during the previous year.

*Rewards.*—Rewards aggregating Rs. 205 were paid to 16 policemen during the year under report.

*Demonstrations.*—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force continued to be the same as in the preceding year, *e.g.*, 18 and 81.

*Education.*—Literacy in the Force was confined to 20 per cent. of the total number against 19 per cent. in the preceding year.

*Shortage of officers and men.*—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was 9 and 14 respectively. There was one vacancy of a European Sergeant.

*Conduct and discipline.*—General conduct and discipline continued to be satisfactory.

*Recruiting.*—As in the past no difficulty was experienced during the year under report in recruiting, but in fact candidates had to be kept on the waiting list.

*Employment of Muhammadans.*—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1928-29 as compared with the preceding year was 67·34 against 66·66 in the lowest ranks; 59·53 against 68·06 in appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 37·01 against 36·57 in appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasurers and ub Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 60 to Rs.120; 29·31 against 33·96 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per mensem and 26·08 against 25·00 in appointments of Superintendents on pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per mensem.

*Income-tax.*—A comprehensive statement showing the details of Income-tax in Baluchistan is appended to this Report, *vide* Appendix XXVIII.

J. A. BRETT, Lt.-Col.,
*Revenue Commissioner*
*in Baluchistan.*

# PART III.

# ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## *I. Administration.*

(*a*) Exclusive of Railway works and irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil, the administration of all public works including irrigation is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who performs the duties of Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held throughout the year by Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.I.E., D.S.O.

(*b*) During the year, under the authority of the Government of India, an Inspector of Boilers, Electrical Installations and Factories was appointed.

(*c*) The engineering works in the Province were inspected during the year by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

## *II. Buildings and Roads.*

1. Executive.

All works in connection with buildings and roads is carried out by the Military Engineer Services, under the Chief Engineer, except in a few outlying areas where the work is executed by Political Officers. Departmental charges are credited to the Military Engineer Services at the rate of 21½ per cent. for Establishment, 1½ per cent. for audit and 1½ per cent. for tools and plant.

2. Civil works. Heads 41 and XXX.

(*a*) The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 48,592 as compared with Rs. 44,981 for the previous year.

(*b*) The following major works were in progress during the year:

(*i*) Construction at Mach of a Central Jail for long-term prisoners in Baluchistan. Amount of

estimate Rs. 13,02,194. Commenced in 1927-28 and expenditure of Rs. 66,907 incurred up to end of that year. Expenditure incurred during the year Rs. 3,33,139. Carried on in to the ensuing year.

(*ii*) Construction at Pishin of an Agricultural School in accordance with the 5-year programme sanctioned by the Government of India. Estimate Rs. 40,000. Commenced in 1927-28 and expenditure of Rs. 20,958 incurred up to the end of that year. Expenditure incurred during the year Rs. 17,709. Work completed. The construction of a school at Dera Bugti was contemplated but abandoned for political reasons. The construction of a school at Killa Saifulla was abandoned as unnecessary.

(*iii*) Additions and alterations to the Police lines at Chaman. Work was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 25,595.

(*iv*) Additions and alterations to the Police lines, at Loralai. Work was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 26,376.

(*v*) Deep well boring project at Quetta. Amount of original estimate Rs. 3,49,902. Work was commenced on a bore near the brick fields at Kasi during 1922 and after a depth of 1223 feet was reached in 1924 the bore was abandoned for engineering reasons since the 14-inch pipe with which the boring had been commenced had to be reduced to 4-inch and further progress was impossible. After obtaining the advice of a geological expert a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6,33,668 was sanctioned by the Government of India and a bore starting with a 26-inch pipe was commenced on a new site near the R. A. F. lines. The expenditure up to the end of 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 4,90,395. During the year a depth of 696 ft. 6-inch. was reached, but in view of the great expenditure that had been incurred and the further expenditure probable in excess of the estimate and after inspection by the Consulting Engineer it was decided by the Govern-

ment of India to abandon the Work. Work on withdrawing the tubes was in progress at the end of the year and the expenditure then amounted to Rs. 5,16,211. The experiment has proved conclusively that deep borings through Quetta "pat" are not economical.

(*c*) The table in appendix A indicates for the previous and the current year the capital value of the buildings, watersupplies and electrical installations maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of installations under various sub-heads.

(*d*) During the year the Quetta Electrical Supply Company (formed in 1927-28) proceeded with the work of providing an electrical installation for Quetta.

3. Frontier Watch and Ward Head 29-A.

(*a*) No major works in connection with buildings were in hand during the year. Sanction was accorded to the construction of a post at Bahram Khel in the Zhob (Rs. 2,41,289) and two posts at Gar and Sar-i-Parom in Mekran (Rs. 74,758).

(*b*) The table in Appendix B furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) No major works in connection with roads were in progress during the year. Certain bridges on the Bolan Road were completed as a Military major work. An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,59,385 was sanctioned for the construction of a motor road from Fort Sandeman to the Baluchistan border towards Dera Ismail Khan.

(*d*) In accordance with the orders of the Government of India all roads, other than those in Cantonments, are now classed as civil of military importance the expenditure on maintenance being divided between the heads 29-A and 50-M.E.S. The grants (minor works and maintenance) were increased so as to provide for progressive improvement to Rs. 5,00,000 against Rs. 3,80,000 under 29-A and to Rs. 3,75,000 against Rs. 2,15,500 under 50-M. E. S. the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,01,987 under 29-A and to Rs. 3,83,761 under 50-M. E. S. The sanction that has been accorded to the formation of a road board was cancelled as unnecessary, since control was already centralised under the Chief Engineer. A list of the roads maintained is given in Appendix C.

(*e*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were—

(*i*) Construction of 20 miles of new road from the Quetta-Kalat road to the Sheikh-Wasil Gorge, thus shortening and very greatly improving the road to Nushki, which formerly led up the Girdao Talao Valley. Certain very bad places on the road near Kishingi were also greatly improved.

(*ii*) Construction of 228 miles of new road by the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran from Nok Kundi on the Nushki-Duzdap road to Panjgur. This road was made to enable the Mekran Levy Corps to operate parallel to the Persian border. The road is just a cleared track and has to be made up after rain.

(*iii*) Construction of 48 miles of road from Fort Sandeman to Surkach and beyond towards Shaighaloo Post West of the Zhob River, to enable Shaighaloo Post to be reached more easily.

(*iv*) Permanent improvement of mile 4 on the Killa Saifulla-Loralai road when damage from spates always put the road out of action.

(*v*) Elimination of the hill section at mile 86 on the Fort Sandeman-Killa Saifulla road and the continuation of the soling on soft parts.

(*vi*) Draining and levelling of the Killa Saifullah Nasai road.

(*vii*) Widening of the Nasai-Hindubagh road.

(*viii*) Soling of soft parts on the Hindubagh-Khanai road.

(*ix*) Improvement of the Mekhtar-Murgha road.

(*x*) Construction of a protective bund at mile 254 on the Speraragha road near Malezai and straightening out of bad corners on the road between Chinali and Loralai.

(*xi*) Removal by blasting of overhanging shale on the Bolan Road by the Sappers and Miners.

(*xii*) Continuation of soling and culvert construction on the Chaman Road.

(*xiii*) Improvement by the Hazara Pioneers of the road from Fort Sandeman to Bahram Khel (and Shingar).

Throughout on all roads the surface was greatly improved and the dips graded so as to allow motor vehicles to travel more rapidly.

## *III. Irrigation.*

1. Executive.

(*a*) Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tahsil are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department under the administrative control of the Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Executive control of the Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan, whose status was raised during the year to that of Executive Engineer with the sanction of the Government of India. The post was held throughout the year by Rai Bahadur Fatehchand V. Lakhani who was promoted during the year to the grade of Rai Bahadur as a reward for his services to the Province.

(*b*) During the preceding year the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the appointment of a Superintending Engineer for the development of irrigation in Waziristan and Baluchistan under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province. The arrangement was found unsatisfactory as far as Baluchistan was concerned and the Government of India were asked to approve of the appointment of a Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation Department as Civilian Works Officer, who would be in general control of all Civil works and irrigation under the direction of the Secretary, Public Works Department, as well as to the appointment of an Assistant Engineer, Irrigation for the Loralai and Zhob districts. Approval was accorded to the appointment of the Civilian Works Officer during 1929-30 and to the separation of Baluchistan from the purview of the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation development in Waziristan and Baluchistan.

(*c*) Except in the case of the Nari canal (Sibi) and the Khushdil Khan *cum* Shebo (Pishin) irrigation system it was ruled by the Government of India that capital and revenue

accounts were not to be maintained and that such revenue as might be obtainable would be dealt with under the ordinary and revenue rules of the province.

2. Non-productive irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. Heads XIII and XVI.

(*a*) The length of open canals remained unchanged, *viz.*, 106½ miles (12½ miles canals and 94 miles distributaries).

(*b*) The capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs 32,99,460.

(*c*) The only major work executed during the year was the construction of headworks across the Surkhab Nallah and a feeder cut to carry flood water to the Khushdil Khan reservoir, Rs. 62,741.

(*d*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 6,361.

(*e*) The weather during Kharif 1928 was practically dry on the Khushdil Khan canals but was better than during the previous year in the Nari canal area, where rain fell during August. During Rabi 1927-28 the season was better than in the previous year. In the Khushdil Khan canal area rain was evenly distributed from December to February but April was dry.

(*f*) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated :—

| | Average of the three years ending | | During | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1924-25 | 1927-28 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| Khushdil Khan Canals . . | 3,823 | 2,777 | 3,406 | 2,728 |
| Shebo Canals . . . . | 1,260 | 415 | *Nil.* | *Nil.* |
| Nari Canals . . . . | 19,214 | 19,127 | 20,257 | 19,110 |
| Total . | 24,297 | 22,319 | 23,663 | 21,838 |

Irrigation from the Shebo canal remained in abeyance since the Zamindars refuse to take water on account of the irregular and deficient supply available. Elsewhere there was a decrease of 1,825 acres due to deficiency of supply during the sowing months.

(*g*) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

| Particulars. | Kharif 1928. Rabi 1927-28. | | | Kharif 1927. Rabi 1926-27. | | | Increase or Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Khushdil Khan. | Shebo. | Nari. | Khushdil Khan. | Shebo. | Nari. | Khushdil Khan. | Shebo. | Nari. |
| Wheat . . | 2,282 | *Nil* | 10,869 | 3,101 | *Nil* | 11,620 | 819 | *Nil* | 751 |
| Barley . . | 188 | „ | 137 | 300 | „ | 152 | 112 | „ | 15 |
| Til . . . | ... | „ | 36 | ... | „ | 53 | ... | ... | 17 |
| Lucerne . . | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Melons . . | 217 | ... | 85 | ... | ... | 360 | 217 | ... | 275 |
| Indian corn . | ... | ... | 4,541 | ... | ... | 5,281 | ... | ... | 740 |
| Miscellaneous . | 38 | ... | 3,442 | 1 | ... | 2,791 | 37 | ... | 651 |
| Total . | 2,728 | ... | 19,110 | 3,406 | ... | 20,257 | 678 | ... | 1,147 |

(*h*) *Remissions.*—The area on which irrigation charges were remitted was 6,482 acres as compared with 7,038 acres in 1927-28. Out of this 2,193 acres are on account of permanent 'Muafi' in Kurk village on the Nari Canal.

The area of crops that actually failed either wholly or partially, therefore amounted to 4,289 acres or 19·6 per cent. of the area sown as compared with 22·7 per cent. in 1927-28.

(*i*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif season of 1928 and the Rabi Season of 1927-28 :—

| Particulars. | Average for the three years ending | | During. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1924-25. | 1927-28. | 1927-28. | 1928-29 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Gross Receipts . . . | 79,979 | 51,245 | 72,547 | 79,135 |
| Working expenses . . . | 51,814 | 49,055 | 49,987 | 37,217 |
| Net Revenue . . . . | 28,165 | 2,190 | 22,560 | 41,918 |
| Percentage on capital outlay . | 0·89 | 0·06 | 0·70 | 1·27 |

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 5·15. A sum of Rs. 6,666-9-10 remained unrealised.

(*j*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated :—

| | Area. | Maintenance and repairs including extensions and improvement inclusive of establishment. | | Establishment charges. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated Av. of 26-27 to 28-29. | Av. of 3 years 26-27 to 28-29. | Per acre irrigated. | Av. of 3 years 1926-27,1928-29. | Rate per acre irrigated. |
| *Unproductive Works.* | | | | | |
| Khushdil Khan Canals . | 2,493 | 21,582 | 8·66 | 8,441 | 3·39 |
| Shebo Canals . . . | .. | 7,487 | ... | 4,19 | ... |
| Nari Canals . . . | 19,486 | 14,598 | 0·75 | 8,495 | 0·44 |
| Total . | 21,979 | 43,667 | 1·99 | 21,095 | 0·96 |

(*k*) The estimated value of crops raised on all the canals during the year works out to Rs. 6,20,626 which gives an average of Rs. 40·41 per acre matured against Rs. 37·2 in 1927-28 and Rs. 39·2 in 1926-27.

The detail of produce of the principal crops according to canals is given below :—

| | Khushdil Khan Canals. | | Nari Canals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. |
| *Rabi.* | | | | |
| Wheat . . . . . | 25,522 | 1,44,975 | 54,501 | 2,78,698 |
| Barley . . . . . | 948 | 3,953 | 380 | 1,426 |
| Bhoosa . . . . . | 26,470 | 38,872 | 54,881 | 41,673 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | .. | ... | 35 | 3,887 |
| *Kharif.* | | | | |
| Jowari . . . . . | ... | ... | 22,109 | 82,564 |
| Karbi . . . . . | ... | ... | 22,104 | 1,378 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | Not available. | 2,963 | 98 | 20,236 |
| Total . | 52,940 | 1,90,763 | 1,54,108 | 4,29,863 |

(*l*) A project, amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 was administratively approved by the Government of India for remodelling the Pishin canal system. The first part of the project was completed during the year see sub-para. (*c*) above. Work will be put in hand during 1929-30 on providing a pumping installation at Malezai on the Pishin Lora below Khushdil Khan reservoir to pump into the Khushdil Khan canal system and on the construction of a feeder from the Khushdil Khan reservoir to the Shebo canals system. The remainder of the work, *i.e.*, lining of distributaries will be put in hand in 1930-31.

(*m*) In connection with the Nari (Sibi) canal system a project has been under consideration for some time to construct a dam at Tanduri near Baber Kach on the Nari River. A great deal of the area that would be irrigated from the reservoir comes within Kalat State. Though the immense benefits that would be received from the project are realized, yet the authorities of Kalat State refuse to allow any interference with their present irrigation system. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has therefore decided that the scheme is not to be proceeded with until the consent of the Kalat State Authorities can be obtained.

3. Non-productive works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept. Heads XIV and XV.

(*a*) No major work was in progress during the year. The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 23,420 Establishment and other charges connected with survey operation and maintenance amounted to Rs. 29,177. The more important works, etc., carried out are enumerated below :—

(*b*) The construction of wells and an infiltration gallery in the Khaisar River at Nushki was completed as well as lining a part of the distributary channel.

(*c*) Investigations were carried out in respect of infiltration galleries at Zarala, Dalbandin and Kishingi in the Chagai Agency. The question of irrigating the "Dak lands" near Nushki from the Pishin Lora was considered.

(*d*) Experiments were carried out and a project prepared for the provision of an infiltration gallery and a lined channel for the supply of perennial water to Pishin and certain land in the neighbourhood. An estimate amounting to Rs. 52,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India.

(*e*) Gaugings indicated a serious loss by percolation in the irrigation channel supplying Fort Sandeman and Apozai village. A project was prepared for re-aligning and lining the channel amounting to Rs. 1,12,000 and sanctioned by the Government of India.

(*f*) Experiments were carried out and a project prepared for the construction of a dam and reservoir at Kuni near Vitakri in the Loralai Agency. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,81,000 was submitted to the Government of India.

(*g*) A project was prepared for improving the irrigation at Musakhel in the Loralai Agency, but had to be abandoned for political reasons.

(*h*) The construction of a dam at Takrain near Duki in the Loralai Agency for storing drinking water for cattle at their grazing grounds was considered.

(*i*) A project was prepared for constructing a flood water channel to irrigate the Dehpal forests near Sibi, but had to be deferred for political reasons.

(*j*) Gauging were commenced on the Zhob river at Badinzai and Brunj partly for the benefit of the North-West Frontier Province and partly for the benefit of Baluchistan. It is hoped that it will be possible to construct a dam below Badinzai to irrigate certain areas on the left bank.

(*k*) Gaugings were commenced in June 1928 of the Karezes in the Quetta area.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than irrigation budget funds :—

(*a*) Construction of an irrigation channel at Singsillah in the Dera Bugti country from political funds. The work was commenced in the preceding year on the understanding that the more difficult work, *i.e.*, tunnelling through a hill, would be carried out by the Irrigation Department, and the remainder by the local people. The Bugtis refused, however, to carry out any work or even to maintain the system when completed. The work was therefore shut down by order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*b*) The construction from funds provided under Head 41—Civil of a small deep bore with a hand pump at Batezai village in the waterless tract West of Pishin. The bore was a success.

(*c*) The construction from political funds of a deep bore at Gurgej in the Sibi district. Only brackish water was obtained.

(*d*) The construction from political funds of a water course at Jhatpat in the Sibi district.

(*e*) Assistance to the Kalat State authorities regarding an irrigation scheme at Lehri near Belpat.

(*f*) Assistance to the Quetta Cantonment Board in the construction of a lined channel from the Nar Nallah reservoir, which system under the authority of the Government of India was handed over to Cantonment Board during the previous year, with the proviso that the services of the Irrigation Officer would be available towards completing the system free of charge for a period of five years.

5. Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

(*a*) In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department, and irrigation is carried out by means of the Desert and Begari canals.

(*b*) The Desert canal runs approximately along with the border between Baluchistan and Sind. It irrigates Baluchistan to the North by means of the following distributaries:—

Right bank of Desert canal tail.
Right bank of Frontier Rajwah.
Manuti Rajwah (whole).
Uch Rajwah (whole).

The supply was deficient owing to unfavourable head to the canal and crops were brought to maturity by careful rotations. There was excellent water towards the end of August and the first half of September due to an unusual rise in the Indus following on heavy rains in the Punjab. Large areas were irrigated for Rabi but a large proportion of the crops were lost due to unusually severe frosts in January. It was decided to excavate a new head to the canal in 1929-30. Owing to the lands being high there is a deficiency of water except in the Manuti Rajwah, the remedy is to remodel and module the system and schemes are being considered. The scheme for the proposed new Nasirabad Canal *ex*-Frontier Rajwah has been shelved for the time being as it entails an increased draw off from the Indus which cannot be permitted until various Punjab *cum* Sind investigations concerning the Indus have been completed.

(*c*) The Begari canal irrigates Baluchistan lands to the North from long karias *ex* the main cana and at the tail of the distributary Nurwah and from the Sirwah which is wholly in Baluchistan. The system is a very old one and as the supply had been poor in 1927-28 due to lack of means of control adjustable gates were fitted during 1928-29 to all sluices *ex* main Begari canal from Mile 31 to 76. These gates were operated for 4 days in every 12 throughout Abkalani with satisfactory results. At the tail of the Nurwah the supply was supplemented by chobbing the upper karias. Unfortunately owing to severe frosts a large proportion of the Rabi crops were lost. The Baluchistan lands are high and are situated generally at the tails of various old canals and long karias, the supply of water consequently being deficient. Various schemes are under consideration for effecting permanent improvements.

(*d*) Work was in progress on the Khirthar branch of the Llyod Barrage canal.

## *IV.—Railways.*

*General.*—The local Government have no administrative control over the Railway running through the province. These lines are under the direct control of the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board). The route mileage is 846·51 Broad Gauge.

85·42 Narrow Gauge.

*Permanent Way.*—53·63 miles of sleepers and 1 mile of rails and sleepers in Broad Gauge Line and 9·28 miles of sleepers (casual Renewal) in Narrow Gauge were renewed during the year under report.

*Improvements in operation and service.*

(*a*) The following have been completed—

(1) Increasing the capacity and concentration arrangements including alterations in interlocking at 18 stations on the Putt.

(2) An Assisted Siding for M. E. S. has been constructed at Mach in connection with Jail Construction.

(3) Replacing existing Hydraulic rams with new Evans Hydraulic engines at Dozan.

(4) Goods Shed and Platform has been extended at Chaman.

(5) Second masonry reservoir of 1,718,500 gallons capacity at Chaman.

(6) Road to goods Platform at Yaru has been metalled.

(7) The extension of 1st loops at crossing stations on single line stations between Sibi and Chaman.

(8) Tube wells have been installed and hand pumps fitted, at:—

Sariab.

Kechi Beg.

Ganghut No. 27 at mile 231·5.

„ „ 22 do. 216·5-6.

(9) Tube well at Killa Saifulla has been completed.

(10) Following trial borings were unsuccessful at:—

*Mianghundi.*—Carried down to a depth of 245 ft. Without meeting a stratum suitable for a supply of water from a tube well. Open well is proposed now at this place.

*Ganghut No. 26 at mile 227·23.*—Boring done to a depth of 230 ft. and strat encounter clay, hence site abandoned.

*Ganghut No. 24 at mile 221·23.*—Carried down to a depth of 200 ft. The strata encountered being clay the site has been abandoned.

(11) At Damboli 6″ dia: pipe reached 1,585 ft. and work stopped. On receipt of 8″ pipes the boring will continue.

(*b*) In addition to the above the following were taken in hand during the year and were nearing completion on 31st March 1929:—

(1) Renewing pipe-line, etc., at old Chaman.

(2) Making Gymkhana Level Crossing with stone sets and concrete foundations.

(3) Additions and alterations to Arsenal and "G" Supply Depôt Railway Sidings at Quetta Cantonment.

(4) Work in connection with hand pump tube wells at certain stations and ganghuts between Quetta and Chaman is in progress.

*Flood Damages.*—Floods during the year under report were normal except at the following places :—

*On Sind-Pishin Section.*

1. On 25th July 1928 at about 1·30 hours between miles 58-20 and 59-6 due to heavy rain the flood water came down the river through which the diversion runs and washed away the mud formation completely and caused the line to sink. Line restored to traffic at 9·20 hours on 26th July 1928. Cost of damages about Rs. 455.

2. On 27th July 1928 at about 18 hours between miles 58-20 and 59-6 due to heavy rains on the adjacent hills the rain water came down the river bed and washed away the line formation for about 210 feet. Line restored to traffic at 7 hours on 28th July 1928. Cost of damages Rs. 292.

3. On the 15th August 1928 at about 1·30 hours between miles 58-20 and 59-6 due to heavy rain fall on adjacent hills flood water came down the river bed and badly washed a way 150 feet of the formation and buried the remaining portion of diversion. Line restored to traffic at 8·45 hours on 16th August 1928. Cost of damages Rs. 150.

*On Zhob Valley Railway.*

1. On the 17th August 1928 at about 11·30 hours between miles 74 and 84-12 due to heavy rain flood-water came down the hills and line was washed out at several places. Through traffic restored at 9·4 hours on 18th August 1928. Cost of damage Rs. 600.

2. On 22nd August 1928 at about 15·30 hours between miles 76 to 81 and 52 to 56 due to heavy rains on hills flood-water came down and line was breached and traffic could not pass through. Line restored to traffic at 23·30 hours same day. Cost of damages Rs. 300.

3. On 22nd February 1929 at about 22 hours between miles 83-5 and 80-18-20 due to heavy and continuous rains flood water from hills washed out the embankment at different places. Line restored to traffic at 13·50 hours on 23rd February 1929. Cost of damages Rs. 200.

*On Spezand-Ahmedwal Section.*

1. On 12th December 1928 at about 8 hours between miles 85-17 and 93-4-5 due to heavy and continuous rains flood water from hills washed out embankment for about 60 feet and track was left suspended in air. Through traffic restored at 17·30 hours on 13th December 1928. Cost of damages Rs. 140.

W. H. EVANS, *Brigadier,*

*Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.*

# APPENDICES TO PART I.

## A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

## APPENDIX I.

### QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

The general behaviour of the tribes continued to be satisfactory. The following is a brief resumé of the more important incidents :—

1) On the morning of the 21st May the telegraph wires were cut at a distance of seven miles from Chaman. Conditions on the Chaman border were slightly disturbed on this account.

(2) Three camels belonging to the Hakim of Habibzai were carried off by raiders from across the border. Levies pursued the thieves and succeeded in recovering two of the animals.

(3) During August, eleven camels and four donkeys belonging to some Adamzais of Pishin were lifted from near Dinar Karez while grazing by badmashes of the notorious gang of Mir Hazar Sasoli of Shorawak. Levies of Burj Aziz Khan pursued the raiders and shots were exchanged, the raiders finally abandoning the animals and escaping across the border, one of them being wounded.

(4) On the night of the 23rd September a party of mounted Achakzais from across the border fired at the encampment of a Ghilzai Sulemankhel, also an Afghan subject, temporarily encamped at Mizri in the Pishin Tahsil ; beat him and his wife and carried away property consisting of live stock, etc., to the value of Rs. 300.

(5) On September 25th, a party of three badmashes entered Barshore from across the border and raided a flock of 137 sheep, carrying off the shepherd. The owners pursued the culprits, arrested one of them and released the shepherd and the animals. The man arrested was a notorious bad character.

(6) A party of transfrontier badmashes said to be nine in number attacked three camelmen near Karez Shamozai in Quetta while bringing firewood from the Hazar Ganji forest. They carried off two camels and the men and shot the third camel dead. They subsequently released the camelmen when they thought they were out of reach but took away the other two camels.

(7) Three men living over the border, one the son of a notorious bad character, the second a resident of the Pishin Tahsil and the

third of Chaman, entered the Pishin Sub-division and succeeded in carrying off some live stock, etc. These raiders were subsequently joined by two others and committed two minor raids causing some loss of property. These men were permitted to come in on safe conduct.

(8) Certain Mako malcontents living across the border committed a raid on some Ghaibezais of Mangalzai in Pishin and carried off 250 sheep together with the shepherd whom they released near Tang Massezai.

(9) An armed party of transborder raiders, said to have been eight in number and consisting mostly of Pirkanis and headed by the notorious Mir Hazar Sasoli, committed a raid in the Pishin Tahsil at about 4 P. M. on the 11th November carrying off 300 sheep and the shepherd from the Ajram hills fourteen miles to the South-west of Saranan. The owners, who were Sargaris of Kato Bagh, went in pursuit and encountered the raiders in the hills near Pinkai in the vicinity of the border. The raiders opened fire killing one Sargari and then made good their escape with the animals leaving the shepherd behind. The escape of the raiders was apparently due to the owners not sending timely information to any of the levy or Police posts, and to the Massezais not rendering help.

(10) Six camels and 128 sheep were lifted from Afghanistan by Badinzai Badmashes from British territory. These were recovered through their Maliks and handed over to the Hakim of Boldak.

(11) Some unknown persons (probably transfrontier men) lifted two camels from the house of a Shahwani in Sariab. The raiders who were pursued by the levies left the animals and escaped.

(12) During February 1929 a considerable number of Pathans said to be over 100, mostly Kakars of the Pishin Sub-division, arrived from Bombay which they had left owing to the riots there. They were mostly money-lenders to the mill hands at Bombay and asserted that they had suffered very considerable losses by robbery and burning, while several of their relatives had been murdered. They more hot-headed indulged in some rash talk about reprisals on Hindus in Baluchistan and some apprehension was felt by the Hindu community, especially at Killa Abdullah. The men were all sent to their homes and their Maliks made responsible for their good behaviour and instructed to submit lists of their losses and grievances for such action as might be found possible.

(13) There was a serious encounter between some Arzbegi Nazamkhel Sulemankhels of Afghanistan, who were encamping as nomads near the Popalzai Jungle in Pishin, and Achakzais of the Shamsozai clan and Dadgi and Awan Kahols beyond

Spina Tezha in which the Achakzais killed two Sulemankhels, wounded one and carried off 1,000 sheep.

(14) During the course of the collection of grazing tax on the animals of the Tarak nomads of Afghanistan encamping in the Ajram Khushkaba, a levy Sowar of Gulistan was fired at by a Tarak and wounded in the foot and his mount was killed. The offenders were put before a jirga. They apologised for their behaviour and were let off with a fine.

(15) On or about the 26th March 1929, Quadir Khan, Adozai Shakarzai Achakzai, residing over the border set fire to four huts belonging to Abdur Rahman, Alezai-Achakzai, a resident of British Territory, damaged a water mill and carried off 307 sheep. Arrangements are being made to close this series of feuds by compromise.

(16) In 1910 a Shamsozai named Armangai who was raiding was killed by Rawat Khan, a Levy Jamadar and a Massezai, in a pursuit by levies. This was the beginning of a long series of outrages which have continued ever since. Government was considerably handicapped by the fact that the Shamsozai were all in Afghanistan and it was impossible to exercise any pressure upon them by enforcing tribal responsibility. As a result of the murder of Baz Muhammad, Massezai, in 1924, a Shamsozai Caravan was seized in Gulistan in December 1925 and from its proceeds Rs. 3,000 were paid to the heirs of Baz Muhammad and the remaining Rs. 1,000 to other aggrieved persons, including Government, for various cases in which Shamsozais were alleged to have been concerned. This was followed by the capture of two Shamsozais, Sherdil and Baz, during the rounding up of Ayub's gang in March 1926. These men were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment in June of the same year.

The Shamsozais at once embarked on a series of retaliatory measures, the chief of which were the kidnapping of Turrabaz, a levy sowar of Spina Tezha in May 1926, and the cutting of telegraph wires near Chaman in January 1928.

In April 1928 representatives of the Shamsozai came in with proposals for a general and amicable settlement. They originally wished to impose conditions, but finally agreed to come in on safe conduct unconditionally. Their cases were put before a very strong and representative special Jirga. The result has been both interesting and satisfactory. A large number of doubtful points were cleared up. The tribal feuds and the long standing enmity between the Segis and the Shamsozais have been definitely settled.

As regards offences against Government, one of the wire cutting episodes has been proved not to have been the work of Shamsozais; while they have admitted the second and been suitably fined.

In view of the declared intention of the tribe to behave as loyal subjects and settle down peacefully all restrictions against them were withdrawn.

(17) The disturbed state of affairs in Afghanistan imposed a considerable strain upon the border tribes, especially the Achakzais. On the whole, however, they have behaved remarkably well. A few notorious bad characters went across the border and joined Amanullah's standard, more, however, with the object of loot than from any sincere political conviction.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

2. (*a*) *Criminal Justice.*—698 cases were disposed of as compared with 717 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 1,255 against 1,111 in the previous year. At the close of the year 179 persons were awaiting trial, while 810 were formally acquitted or discharged and 266 were convicted. Of those convicted, forty-seven were sentenced to imprisonment, 113 to fine and 110 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

3. In the majority of cases a compromise was effected which necessitated acquittals or discharges and this accounts for the large number of persons technically acquitted or discharged.

4. The total amount of fines (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 15,313 against Rs. 21,687 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 2,266 were recovered and credited to Government and Rs. 6,114 were paid as compensation.

5. During the year fourteen appeals and applications for revision were filed. Of these, seven were rejected, sentences were altered in three, proceedings were quashed in one, and in one case further enquiry was ordered, while two remained pending at the close of the year.

6. (*b*) *Civil Justice.*—441 cases were referred to Councils of Elders against 439 in the previous year. Of these, only 352 were disposed of leaving 89 pending at the end of the year. Of those disposed of, thirty-five related to land and water, fifty-two were women cases, 190 related to money or other moveable property and the remaining seventy, five were miscellaneous cases.

7. Only eighteen applications for revision were filed during the year, of which thirteen were disposed of and five were pending at the close of the year. In six cases decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, and reversed in seven cases.

*Jirga.*

8. On the whole the working of the jirgas was satisfactory.

*Levies.*

9. The strength of the Spina Tezha levy post having been found inadequate it was further strengthened by one mounted Jemadar, one

Sowar and one Khassadar as a temporary measure. The number of levies consequently rose from 438 in the previous year to 441 in the year under review. The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,88,487.

The working of the levies was on the whole satisfactory; but in April eight Achakzai Khassedars employed at the Spina Tezha levy post deserted in order to draw attention to a foolish grievance which dated back to 1925. The matter was enquired into and they were reinstated and severely warned. They again struck work on the 19th June and were brought to Chaman and detained in the Thana for disobedience. The post was re-manned by Kakars. In the beginning of September, however, it was realised that this was not a satisfactory arrangement and the whole of the Kakar element was withdrawn, a temporary establishment of one Jamadar, one Sowar and one Khassedar was added and the post was again given to the Achakzais. The working of the Thana since then has been satisfactory.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*

10. A Branch Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Gulistan. The Branch Post Office at Sariab was converted into a Combined Post and Telegraph Office.

*Miscellaneous.*

11. The Anti-rat campaign was continued at Chaman and no case of plague was reported during the year under report.

12. Except for a few cases of measles and small-pox reported from the Pishin Sub-Division, the health of the people was generally good. The condition of livestock was also good and water and fodder sufficient.

13. Locusts appeared in the Pishin Tahsil but the Zamindars took prompt steps to destroy their eggs and consequently no damage was done to gardens or crops.

## APPENDIX II.

### SIBI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes*

*Marris and Bugtis.*—A regrettable feature of the summer of 1928 was the number of Marris murdered by Bugtis and Bugtis by Marris, in British territory. Cases occurred in Jacobabad, the Loralai district, the Kalat State and in the three sub-divisions of the Sibi district. The worst incident was the murder on the 28th July of 3 Khalpar Bugtis near Thal, on the Sind side of the Bugti frontier, by four Marris. After much pressure the accused were surrendered by the Marri Tumandar in September and the case is to be referred to a joint Sind-Baluchistan Jirga at Jacobabad.

2. *Marris.*—The case of the harbourers of Murad Ali (see last year's report, paragraph 2) was placed by the Marri Tumandar before a tribal jirga in February after several months' delay. The accused were found guilty but the jirga obviously sympathised with them and recommended only small fines. Final orders have not yet been passed in the case.

3. *Bugtis.*—The Saidani and Khiazai sections, who migrated to the Punjab in 1926 as a result of a dispute with the Nawab in which twelve of their leaders were given heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment, are still recalcitrant. A serious fracas took place between members of these sections and Nautani Bugtis loyal to the Nawab on the 19th February at Lop in Bugti Territory, when three Nautanis and five of the recalcitrants were killed. Efforts were made throughout the year, and are still being made, on the one hand to induce the Nawab to treat the recalcitrants' claims with respect, and on the other to get into touch with the real leaders of the rebels and persuade them to acknowledge the authority of the Nawab, as an essential preliminary to any settlement which may eventually be arrived at.

4. The high hopes of progress, civilization and wealth for the Bugti tribe raised by the operations of the Burma Oil Company in 1926-27 were finally shattered when in October, after prolonged negotiations with the Nawab, the company decided to cut its losses and withdraw from the project.

*The Administered Area.*

5. Although statistics show an increase in the number of criminal cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation from 866 in 1927 to 1,355 in 1928, the number of serious cases was less than in the previous year and the behaviour of the tribesmen in all three sub-divisions was fairly good.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

6. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1928 with that of 1927 :—

| | 1927. | 1928. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil | 550 | 635 |
| Criminal | 1,170 | 1,766 |
| Revenue | 103 | 103 |
| Total | 1,823 | 2,504 |

7. In all, 338 persons were punished for criminal offences as against 253 in the last year, while the number of persons called upon to furnish security was 179 as against 186. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 52,442 as against Rs. 22,140 in the previous year. Realizations amounted to Rs. 26,557, of which Rs. 16,640 were paid to parties as compensation and Rs. 9,917 credited into the Government Treasury.

*Levies.*

8. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 698. The expenditure on levies for the year was Rs. 2,96,266 (including subsidy of Rs. 5,318 paid for the conveyance of mails on the Kachh-Ziarat Road), as against Rs. 2,96,770 in the previous year.

The conduct of the levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

## APPENDIX III.

### LORALAI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

Throughout the District generally there was peace and quiet and the conduct of the tribes with few exceptions was very good. This is particularly satisfactory as the harvests were not good and grazing was scarce. There was a good deal of poverty in the Musakhel Tahsil in particular.

2. There was no raid from across the border. The state of unrest in Afghanistan had no disquieting effect, the people remaining more or less indifferent as to what was happening in Afghanistan.

3. One unpleasant incident during the year occurred in the summer of 1928 when some 100 families of the Dumars (Sinjawi Tahsil) and about 200 families of the Hassankhels (Musakhel Tahsil) moved into the Quetta and the Zhob Districts, respectively, with the ostensible object of emigrating into Afghanistan.

The Dumars were led by Haji Paind Khan, Shabozai, who professed to have many and various grievances against K. S. Haji Payo Khan—the Dumar Malik. Most of the families, however, were unwillingly dragged after him. Paind Khan realised the folly of his action and within two months returned and expressed his sorrow and shame for having gone out with his section without bringing his grievances to the notice of the authorities.

The Hassankhels with 5 sectional headmen left their country being dissatisfied with their Sardar K. S. Baz Khan, Belkhel, and as a protest against the decision of a special Jirgah in an old and bitter dispute between three tribes of Musakhel over the rights to grazing in an area known as Nigand or Lewa-Ghwazha. Within a fortnight they were persuaded to return and settle down; and with the help of the leading Sardars of the District a friendly and voluntary settlement of the troublesome grazing dispute was reached in November which it is hoped will prove to be lasting.

4. Over a trifling affair regarding the employment of certain Marris as reapers, a fight took place on the 16th May between Shaheja Marris, Nahar Khetrans and certain Pahi Bugtis at Nilra in the Barkhan Tahsil in which a Nahar Khetran and a Pahi Bugti were seriously wounded. In spite of securities for the maintenance of peace having been taken there was a series of reprisals till the end of August in which at least five murders were committed, two Hindus looted, cattle carried off, and a small Khetran village was reported to have been burnt by the Marris. The Marris and the Bugtis belonged to the Sibi District.

5. With reference to paragraph 7 of last year's report, at the time of the distribution of the lands, a quarrel arose between some Nahar

Khetrans and Marris who had collected in the village of Nahar Kot to reap the rabi harvest crops. Unfortunately some Pahi Bugtis became involved in this quarrel and after a fight with the Marris fled back to their own country. A series of reprisals then ensued spreading over the Khetran and Marri country so that no elaborate operations to allot lands to tenants could be taken in hand. Moreover the line of division demarcated on the spot between the Mandani Marris, the present tillers of land in Mahal Boori, Aishanis, and the old Aishani Khetran deserters was not accepted by the latter and consequently no applicants could be settled on the disputed area as cultivators. A good many people applied for the grant of land for cultivation in the remaining Muhals of Berun-i-Burjiyat with the result that, pending permanent distribution of these lands, temporary *ijara* of one year was sanctioned allowing them to cultivate lands merely as tenants-at-will.

It is hoped that, as soon as the Marri-Khetran cases are settled, the remaining culturable areas in this tract will be permanently distributed.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

6. The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

| | During the year 1927. | During the year 1928. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal . . . . . | 895 | 838 | ... | 57 |
| Civil . . . . . | 1,409 | 1,241 | ... | 168 |
| Total . | 2,304 | 2,079 | ... | 225 |

The annual Sibi Shahi Jirgas had to be postponed. This accounts for the decrease in the number of cases settled during the year.

7. Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 82,894 as against Rs. 88,896 in the previous year. Realizations, including arrears, aggregated Rs. 41,933 as against Rs. 35,348 in the previous year.

In the majority of cases compensation was made payable by instalments. It may be mentioned that fines are almost entirely by way of compensation, *viz.*, blood-money, value of property looted, etc. Of the sum recovered, Rs. 39,203 were accordingly paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

8. The Sardars and headmen in general co-operated heartily and the jirgas worked very well and cases were properly and satisfactorily settled.

9. Motor Mail Services were started between Loralai and Mekhtar and between Mekhtar and Barkhan. A scheme for giving the Loralai town an independent and satisfactory water supply of its own was completed.

*District Levies.*

10. The total number of permanent District levies and Postal Levies at the close of the year stood at 395. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,84,061 of which the Postal Levies contributed Rs. 21,486 and Travelling Allowance of Levy Moharrirs Rs. 355.

11. Besides the permanent Levies, punitive Levies were employed at Hosri village with effect from the 1st December 1928 at a monthly cost of Rs. 120.

## APPENDIX IV.

### ZHOB DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

The drought continued during the year under report but it is generally admitted that it was not as severe as in the preceding year. Several of the well-to-do *banias* imported Australian wheat and foreign rice which they sold to the public at reasonable rates and thereby prevented an actual state of scarcity. During the year the railway was extended to Fort Sandeman and on the 15th January it was opened right up to Fort Sandeman for goods traffic and it is hoped that it will open for passenger traffic before July 1929. With the exception of two serious offences, namely, the shooting of a railway Pay Clerk by a local man called Nakhud on the 21st June and the shooting of two Sikh Mistris by Baran, Herat and Ghani, Khoedadzais, on March the 8th, the general behaviour of the local people as far as the construction of the railway was concerned, was fairly good. It is true that in March two bridges were burnt and several stones were placed on the railway line, but a little severity which has been exercised in dealing with these offences is likely to act as a deterrent. The road between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman has been greatly improved and the journey between these two places can now be done in comfort in less than five hours. Owing to practically all the labour on this road being local labour combined with the fact that the railway authorities are endeavouring to utilise local labour as much as possible for unskilled work in their permanent gangs, it is hoped that very shortly the picquetting of this road will become unnecessary.

2. On the night of the 26th November Abdul Salam and Haji Khan kidnapped two Munshis of the Chrome Company near Hindubagh. Their reason for doing this was to bring pressure on the local authorities to settle their long standing disputes. A certain amount of political pressure was used and the Munshis were brought back unharmed.

3. The general behaviour of the Sheranis was good. A number of so-called outlaws came in and had their cases settled with the result that they brought back their families and settled down in their own homes in the Sherani country.

4. The upheaval in Afghanistan had no effect on the normal life of the people of Zhob, though considerable interest has been taken in the course of events in that country.

5. No transborder raids took place during the year unless a small fracas between a party of fifteen Sulemankhels and the Zhob Militia at Loeband in November can be called a raid. Enquiry into the matter showed that the local Maliks foreseeing the raid asked the Militia for

assistance which they gave. Nine Sulemankhels were captured and it is more than probable that had the Militia not turned out the fifteen armed men would have raided some village.

6. The Zhob Militia carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

7. The number of cases decided in 1928 as compared with 1927 was :—

| | 1928. | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal | 519 | 521 |
| Civil | 561 | 545 |
| Revenue | 239 | 211 |

Punishment was awarded to 175 persons as compared with 146 in the previous year. 293 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 11,873 against Rs. 19,542 in 1927. Excepting a sum of Rs. 1,555 due to Government, the entire amount is payable to individuals as compensation. In 1928 recoveries amounted to Rs. 12,369 against Rs. 21,038 in 1927.

8. The annual Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan joint jirga was held at Manikhowa in the Bargha Sherani country in October and a large number of inter-district cases was settled.

*Zhob Militia.*

9. The Corps was re-organised during the year and now consists of :—

1 Headquarter Company.
1 Mounted Infantry Company.
8 Infantry Companies.

This re-organisation resulted in greater efficiency, particularly in the Mounted Infantry Company.

Throughout the year the Corps was kept up to strength and a good class of recruit was enlisted.

10. The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia during the year :—

*Lower Zhob.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mir Ali Khel | 71 Rifles. |
| Moghul Kote | 59 „ |
| Ahmadi Dirga | 40 „ |

*Upper Zhob.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gwal Haiderzai | 34 | Rifles. |
| Killa Saifulla | 41 | „ |
| Hindubagh | 37 | „ |
| Murgha Fakirzai | 42 | „ |
| Loeband | 49 | „ |
| Sharan Jogezai | 46 | „ |
| Shaighalu (from October only) | 49 | „ |
| Ashewat, Shinghar, Ziarat | Summer only. | |

11. During the winter a new road for motor traffic was made by the Militia from Fort Sandeman to within ten miles of the Shaighalu post.

12. The high standard of musketry has been maintained.

13. The discipline of the Corps was very good. One serious crime only was committed during the year when in June an Orakzai sepoy shot a comrade at the Ashewat post. He was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment by Jirga. One serious case of insubordination only was committed which was punished with one year's imprisonment.

14. The general health of the Corps was good.

15. The health of animals was on the whole good.

*General Remarks.*

16. From the agricultural point of view the year was not a prosperous one, the lack of rain being most serious throughout the District. Locusts and hailstorms also caused some damage. There were, however, good rains towards the close of the year which improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. In spite of adverse agricultural conditions peace and quiet prevailed.

17. A flood at Killa Saifulla in August caused a breach in a railway dam which is reported to have done considerable damage to property.

18. Much damage was done by Cyclonic winds to various buildings at Hindubagh on the 29th December.

19. During the year a considerable number of improvements were made in Fort Sandeman town. Besides a number of very well built shops, good vegetable and meat markets were built and named the Williams Vegetable Market and Williams Mutton Market. A fine flour mill and Ice Factory were also erected. Another excellent steam flour mill was built at Killa Saifulla and a third at Hindubagh.

## APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

### *District Levies.*

1. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 142, distributed as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bolan Posts and Railway Levies . . . . . | 109 |
| 2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies . . . . . | 15 |
| 3. Kachhi Railway Levies . . . . . | 18 |
| | 142 |

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 55,865 against Rs. 55,068 last year. The reason for the increase was the revision of the pay of Havildars on Railway posts with effect from the 1st March 1928.

The Levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

### *Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas.)*

2. Forty-five criminal and 105 civil cases were decided by Jirga during the year under report as under :—

| — | Pending from last year. | Instituted during the year. | Decided during the year. | Pending at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal . . . . . | 17 | 37 | 45 | 9 |
| Civil . . . . . | 36 | 83 | 105 | 14 |

### *Attitude of tribes.*

3. The attitude of the tribes continued to be good.

## APPENDIX VI.

## CHAGAI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

The Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals continued to be on unfriendly terms, and found it almost impossible to settle inter-tribal cases without outside assistance. The authority of the three Sardars was still weak, but their attitude towards Government remained satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar continued to exercise a good influence over his tribe and kept on good terms with the Sinjeranis of the Helmand.

3. There were no raids in Chagai territory from across the border during the year.

Four raids in which cattle were lifted, were committed in Nushki territory from across the Afghan border, one of which was committed by some Tarasezais of Nushki who crossed into Afghanistan during the year. The stolen cattle were subsequently returned by the deserters.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

4. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 198 (Civil 90, Revenue 32, Criminal 76) as against 189 for the year 1927.

5. The total amount of fines imposed during 1928 was Rs. 5,625 while the amount realized was Rs. 1,479 as detailed below:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| For 1918 | 459 |
| For 1926 | 90 |
| For 1929 | 930 |
| Total | 1,479 |

Out of the amount realized, Rs. 920 was paid on account of compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury. In lieu of the remaining unrecovered fine, the persons on whom it was imposed are undergoing imprisonment.

6. In almost all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted.

*Levies.*

7. *Tribal Levies.*—The strength of the Tribal Levies remained unaltered during the year. The Tribal responsibility continued to

function satisfactorily. These Levies were as usual helpful in the general administration of the Agency by serving summonses, escorting prisoners and officials and guarding crops, etc., and at the end of the year, when there was imminent danger of raids by transborder outlaws, they were of special assistance in patrolling the country.

*Chagai Levy Corps.*

8. Honorary Lieutenant Mir Ahmed Yar Khan remained attached to the Chagai Leavy Corps as Adjutant throughout the year.

The usual annual musketry training was carried out during the year.

Eight non-commissioned officers and men were deputed for training with regular troops.

9. When operations against Dost Mohammad, Baranzai, were started by the Persians in the Autum of 1928, precautions were taken in conjunction with the Mekran Levy Corps to prevent the tribes in British territory crossing the border to help Dost Mohammad.

*General Remarks.*

10. Trains continued to run twice a week from Ahmedwal to Duzdap and *vice versâ*.

## B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

### APPENDIX VII.

### KALAT STATE.

*General and Political.*

During the year the health of His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, showed no improvement.

2. Sardar Yusaf Khan, Gurgnari, was murdered by Shafi Muhammad, Gurgnari, and Hassan Khan, Muhammadzai Mengal, on the 3rd October.

3. With the exception of a few dacoities committed by outlaws and transborder bad characters, peace and tranquility prevailed throughout the State.

4. Gamshad, Langav, a resident of Mangochar and a notorious outlaw, was killed in an encounter with the Levies of Kotal Post near Kirdagap on the 17th November.

*Administration of Land and Water.*

5. The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 6,07,777 against Rs. 8,06,807 for the last year, a decrease of Rs. 1,99,029. This deficiency was mainly due to drought which prevailed throughout the country, and partly to damage caused by locusts.

*Legislation and Protection.*

6. 2,114 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous Cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year, while 1,871 were decided by Niabat Courts including that of the Naib Wazir-i-Azam. The cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration, Shariat or Compromise.

The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lockups was ninety-one and 114 respectively. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

*Military Forces.*

7. The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 253 men as against 239 in the last year.

The strength of the State levies at the close of the year was 712.

*Weather and Corps.*

8. In respect of cultivation the year was below the average, as considerable loss occurred through the scarcity of rain and the ravages of locusts. Prices remained high, but the export of wheat, bhusa and ghee from the State limits being controlled, prices were kept down.

*Irrigation.*

9. The Lehri Khanwah Scheme was continued and cost the State Rs. 5,701 during the year. The zamindars continued to help with personal labour.

*Trade.*

10. Imports into Pasni amounted to Rs. 8,56,772 against Rs. 3,51,200 last year. Exports from Pasni to Karachi, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,09,754 against Rs. 3,65,325 last year. The imports from, and exports to, Persia *via* Pasni totalled Rs. 6,150 and Rs. 76,400 against Rs. 9,600 and Rs. 80,800, respectively, in 1927-28.

11. The income from Customs duty amounted to Rs. 98,369 against Rs. 93,410 for the preceding year.

*Communications.*

12. The fair weather roads which already exist in various parts of the State were maintained. In addition a new road 18½ miles in length was constructed between Mastung and Sheikhwasil thus giving a connection with the Quetta-Nushki road.

*Revenue and Finance.*

13. The income of the State during the year from all sources, including subsidies and quit rents, amounted to Rs. 16,45,460 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,38,671 against Rs. 17,78,417 and Rs. 13,40,502, respectively, for the preceding year, there thus being a surplus of Rs. 4,06,789.

14. Makran Revenues improved. The income of this branch for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,05,951 thus exceeding the income for the previous year by Rs. 2,070. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,22,253, an increase of Rs. 5,920 over the figures for last year. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 83,698.

15. The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 31,55,733 at the close of the year against Rs. 27,48,944 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 4,06,789. Of this credit balance a sum of Rs. 28,00,000 is invested in Government Loans and a sum of about Rs. 53,000 is lent out in taccavi and other necessary advances.

In addition to this the State possesses Government Promissory notes to the value of Rs. 41,50,000.

*Hospitals.*

16. The State maintains the following seven hospitals :—

1. Mastung in Sarawan.
2. Khuzdar in Jhallawan.
3. Bhag in Kachhi.
4. Gandawa in Kachhi.
5. Lehri in Kachhi.
6. Turbat in Makran.
7. Pasni in Makran.

The hospital at Pasni was started in the year under report. During the year 90,154 patients were treated in the various hospitals as compared with 1,10,437 in the last year. The decrease is due to the fact that a large number of people emigrated to other places owing to the prevailing drought. In addition to these hospitals there are hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand (Makran) maintained by Government, and a hospital at Mastung Road maintained by the Church Missionery Society. The last named hospital is transferred to Dhadar during the cold weather.

The general health of the people was good and there was no serious epidemic except Measles and Small-Pox which prevailed with unusual force. Efforts to prevent the use of Opium among young children were continued and the results obtained were satisfactory. Some restrictions are already in force with a view to minimise the use of intoxicating drugs in the State.

*Education.*

17. There are the following schools for boys in the State :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mastung Middle School<br>2. Kalat Primary School<br>3. Pringabad Primary School<br>4. Wali Khan Primary School | in Sarawan. |
| 5. Khuzdar Primary School | in Jhalawar. |
| 6. Dhadur Primary School<br>7. Bhag Primary School<br>8. Gandawa Primary School<br>9. Lehri Primary School | in Kachhi. |
| 10. Turbat Primary School<br>11. Panjgur Primary School<br>12. Pasni Primary School | in Makran. |

The total number of students on the rolls was 724 against 625 for the previous year.

*State Stud.*

18. There was no epidemic disease among the Stud animals, whose general condition was good. Some of the horses took part in the Quetta, Lahore and Karachi races and won stakes amounting to Rs. 8,431 and three silver cups.

19. Horses of the State Stud were also exhibited in the Civil and Military Horse Shows at Quetta and Sibi and the Imperial Horse Show at Delhi, and were awarded prizes aggregating Rs. 923 cash, four silver cups, two silver medals and seven Sanads.

*Mekran Levy Corps.*

20. *Strength.*—The strength of the Makran Levy Corps at the close of the year under report was 12 Indian Officers and 430 other ranks.

*Discipline.*

21. The discipline and spirit of the Corps were good.

*Detachments.*

22. Detachments of the Makran Levy Corps were located at the following places during the year :—

Panjgur (Headquarters.)
Grawag.
Gar.
Parom.
Turbat.
Mand.
Suntsar.
Sohtagan.

23. From October to February certain precautionary measures were taken on the Northern section of the Perso-Baluchistan Frontier in consequence of the Persian operations against Dost Muhammad, Baranzai, which started in the Autumn of 1928. The Sohtagan and Grawag posts were reinforced. By arrangement with the Political Agent, Chagai, all posts as far as Nok Kundi were taken over by the Makran Levy Corps, including the Chagai Levy Corps posts at Nok Kundi and Gwalishtap, the latter being reinforced from Sohtagan. The Levy Corps worked hard, continuously patrolling the border, and no untoward incident occurred.

In February the reinforcement was withdrawn from Sohtagan.

*Upkeep.*

24. The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 3,98,733.

*Health.*

25. The health of the Corps was satisfactory, and there was no epidemic disease during the year. Some cases of small-pox occurred in Kej, but immediate steps were taken to vaccinate the Platoons there and to segregate all men coming to Panjgur, and so the Corps escaped infection.

One man died of dysentery at Grawag and three men died of pneumonia, one at Panjgur and two at Turbat.

One man, a Samalari, committed suicide at Panjgur on October 8th.

*Transport.*

26. There was no great difficulty in obtaining camels when required, but, owing to the scarcity of grazing as a result of the failure of the rains for the last two years, camels were often very weak.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

*Sarawan.*

On the 22nd July, 30 camels were stolen from the neighbourhood of Mangochar. Two men were killed and two seriously wounded.

2. On the 26th July an altercation occurred near Mithri between men belonging to the Raisani and Shahwani tribes in connection with a land dispute. Several Shahwanis were injured in the affray.

3. Again on the 4th September a mob of Raisani tribesmen attacked a State Levy Post near Kanak, severely wounded four of the Levies and carried off their weapons. The occurrence was the outcome of a dispute of several years standing regarding the right of the State to levy Sung (octroi) in the area. The matter assumed greater importance from the fact that the State levies belonged to the Shahwani tribe. Steps were taken to prevent any further extension of the intertribal quarrel. Gamshad Langav, a notorious outlaw, who had taken refuge in Afghanistan, attempted to raid a flock of sheep near Kirdagap on the 17th November. Parties from Kirdagap and Mangochar intercepted the gang and Gamshad was killed in the fight which ensued.

*Jhalawan.*

4. On the 30th April Sardar Sultan Muhammad, Harooni, was fired on at Dera Kani between Surab and Kalat. One of his followers was wounded.

5. Mir Nauroz Khan who, as stated in last year's report, fled to Afghanistan, has been living with Buland Khan, Mengal. The latter visited the Political Agents, Chagai and Kalat in order to arrange the repatriation of Nauroz Khan. He was informed that if security to the amount of Rs. 5,000 was furnished either in cash or as a charge on specified landed property in the Kalat State, Nauroz Khan would be allowed to return on safe conduct, pending decision by Jirga of all private claims against him.

6. On or about the 4th October Sardar Yusuf Khan, Gurgnari, a youth of some 16 years of age, was murdered at Sittani by his cousin Shafi Mohammad. The family of the murderer was deprived of Sardari a few years ago, and the motive of the crime appeared to be to secure its reversion, as Yusuf Khan had no immediate heirs. The murderer and the accomplice were arrested and punished.

*Mekran.*

7. Sardar Musa Khan, Menwahi of Mangoli, died on the 17th September.

8. As a result of the Political Agent's proclamation (*vide* paragraph 10 of last year's report) 85 more Rind families had returned to Mand up to the 4th May.

*Las Bela.*

9. A number of complaints were lodged against the Jam Sahib's administration and Haji Jumman, Sardar of the Runjha tribe. The complaints against the former were subsequently withdrawn, but those against the latter are still under investigation.

*General.*

10. The modification of Customary Law in adultery cases introduced last year in which Jirgas were to demand definite evidence of misconduct has met with success.

## APPENDIX IX.

*Las Bela State.*

The Jam Sahib and his family enjoyed good health during the year. A daughter was born to him in August.

2. The Political charge of the State was held by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E., from the 1st April 1928 to 23rd February 1929; by Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue from the 24th February 1929 to 24th March 1929, and thereafter by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.

3. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner accompanied by the Political Agent, Kalat, visited the State during November.

4. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Lower Sind and Persian Gulf Division, visited the State in April 1928 to inspect the Bela Post Office.

5. The post of Wazir was held by Khan Sahib Agha Mir Yakub Shah throughout the year.

*Administration of Land.*

6. There was no change in land taxation. The revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,944 against Rs. 80,089 last year. It was realized in full.

The increase is mainly due to the flourishing condition of the Kharif crops in the Welpat and Lakhra Niabats, combined with strict supervision.

*Legislation and protection.*

7. *Military Forces.*—The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of 58 men and the Military Police of 60 men as last year.

8. *Armament.*—There was no change in armament.

9. *Village Watchmen.*—The State levies, who are entrusted with the duties of police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, also performed the duties of village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 512 including ten from the previous year. Of these, 490 were disposed of leaving twenty-two pending at the end of the year.

These cases involved the arrest of 836 persons, of whom 159 were convicted and 675 released. The remaining two are still under trial.

There were fourteen cases of murder, one pending from the last year, twelve cases of adultery and five cases of suicide. The majority of the other cases related to crimes of a petty nature.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 12,006 while Rs. 2,140 were outstanding from the preceding year. Out of the total, Rs. 8,516 were realized and Rs. 1,181 written off, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 4,449.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 7,684 of which Rs. 3,542 was recovered against Rs. 3,930 in the previous year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The following Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases were disposed of during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

| | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil | 1,010 | 1,052 |
| Revenue | 318 | 326 |
| Miscellaneous | 82 | 86 |
| Execution | 183 | 243 |

*Production and Distribution.*

12. *Weather and Crops.*—The Kharif Crops, due to timely rains and good floods in the Purali River, were much above the average in the Headquarter and Lakhra Niabats only. The Rabi crop was greatly damaged by locusts.

The Statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of Ghee, Goat-hair and Wool current in the State during the year,:—

| | Ghee. | Goat-hair. | Wool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Permanent owners. | 74-80. | 16-17 | 28-30 |
| Nomads. | 70-72 | 14-15 | 24-25 |

13. *Irrigation.*—An old Karez in the Welpat Niabat was repaired and cleaned during the year, resulting in an increased volume of water.

14. *Wages and Labour.*—There was no change in wages or labour conditions.

15. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports chiefly consisted of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, corriander seed, mung, til, woollen sacks, saddle bags, gum and gugal. Wool and Ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhallawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf-palm leaves and ropes.

There was a falling off in trade during the year. The duty (sung) collected amounted to Rs. 1,80,967 against Rs. 2,14,366 in the preceding year. The main reason of the deficit was a considerable decrease in imports from Jhallawan and exports from Bela of Ghee,

due to the general drought, and in the export of Sarshaf, due to considerable damage by locusts. Zamindars generally utilise the sale-proceeds of these two articles for the purchase of the necessities of life and their straitened circumstances reacted on the bazars. The turn-over of merchandise decreased and imports fell in consequence.

16. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela and Hab-Kotira Roads were maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 9,555 against Rs. 10, 820.

*Revenue and Finance.*

17. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 4,02,719 against Rs. 3,77,726 in the preceding year. The expenditure, including that on Public Works, totalled Rs. 3,44,665 as against Rs. 3,45,209 last year.

*Vital Statistics.*

18. The State maintains two Civil Dispensaries at Bela and Uthal.

There was no case of plague in the State during the year, but measles broke out in Bela and its vicinity.

381 Operations were performed and 1,401 persons vaccinated during the year as against 374 and 1,016, respectively, last year.

The number of patients treated was 28,152 against 31,230 last year.

*Education.*

19. The State maintains one Upper and one Lower Primary School at Bela and Uthal, respectively. The total number of boys on the rolls was 118 against 174 last year.

The Khoja Community's school at Ormara continued to be supported by His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of State Schools amounted to Rs. 3,683 against Rs. 3,778 last year.

# APPENDICES TO PART II.

## APPENDIX I.

### Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1928-29 with corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

| Particulars. | 1927-28. | 1928-29. | Difference—+increase, —decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *I.—Gross demand.* | | | |
| (*a*) Arrears for previous year | 1,11,984 | 29,758 | —82,226 |
| (*b*) Current year's demand . | 11,10,115 | 12,20,219 | +1,10,104 |
| Total . | 12,22,099 | 12,49,977 | +27,878 |
| *II.—Collections.* | | | |
| (*a*) Arrears for previous year | 1,08,992 | 29,746 | —79,246 |
| (*b*) Current year's collections | 9,07,041 | *10,76,180 | +*1,69,139 |
| Total . | 10,16,033 | *11,05,926 | +*89,893 |
| *III.—Amounts not recovered.* | | | |
| (*a*) Remissions . . . | 64,429 | 78,733 | +14,304 |
| (*b*) Malikana . . . | 43,672 | 48,155 | +4,483 |
| (*c*) Suspensions . . . | 27,598 | 924 | —26,674 |
| (*d*) Grain & Cash Allowances | 68,207 | 14,080 | —54,127 |
| (*e*) Arrears . . . | 2,160 | 2,168 | +8 |
| (*f*) Miscellaneous . . | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total . | 2,06,066 | 1,44,060 | —62,006 |

This table does not include Rs. 8,062-13-10 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil for 1928-29 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

* These amounts include a sum of Rs. 9 on account of remission which was first recovered and credited into the Treasury but was refunded on receipt of sanction to remission.

## APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I, giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures for 1927-28. (Increase +, Decrease —.)

| District. | Demands. | Collections. |
|---|---|---|
| Quetta-Pishin | —24,843 | —22,433 |
| Sibi | —12,010 | —18,138 |
| Loralai | +430 | +32,368 |
| Zhob | +49,714 | +67,354 |
| Chagai | +15,046 | +31,201 |
| Kalat | —459 | —459 |
| Variation | +27,878 | +89,893 |

## APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the Remissions and Suspensions granted during 1928-29.

| District. | Tahsil. | Amount remitted. | Amount suspended. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | Quetta | 1 | ... |
| | Pishin | 651 | 403 |
| Loralai | Sinjawi | 27 | ... |
| | Barkhan | 581 | ... |
| Chagai | Nushki | 705 | ... |
| | Shorarud | 263 | ... |
| | Dalbandin | 126 | ... |
| Zhob | Fort Sandeman | 46 | ... |
| Sibi | Sibi | 5,837 | ... |
| | Shahrig | 12 | ... |
| | Nasirabad | 70,484 | 521 |
| Total | | 78,733 | 924 |

## APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

| Tahsil. | 1927-28, Rate per maund. | 1928-29, Rate per maund. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. |
| Quetta | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Chaman | 4 4 0 | 4 8 0 |
| Pishin | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 to 5 8 0 |
| Bori | 5 0 0 | 4 9 0 |
| Barkhan | 4 8 0 | 4 6 0 |
| Duki | 4 6 6 | 4 8 0 |
| Sinjawi | 5 5 0 | 4 12 0 |
| Musakhel | 4 2 0 | 4 1 0 |
| Fort Sandeman | 4 12 0 | 5 8 0 |
| Killa Saifulla | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 |
| Hindubagh | 5 0 0 | 5 2 0 |
| Sibi | 4 12 0 to 5 4 6 | 4 9 6 to 5 2 6 |
| Shahrig | 4 4 0 to 4 4 9 | 4 0 0 to 4 4 0 |
| Kohlu | 4 2 0 | 4 8 0 |
| Nushki | 4 4 0 | 5 4 0 |
| Dalbandin | 3 12 0 | 4 12 0 |
| Shorarud | 3 15 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Bolan | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 |

## APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

| Station. | April 1928 (per rupee). | | March 1929 (per rupee). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Chh. | Seers. | Chh. |
| *Wheat.* | | | | |
| Quetta | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Loralai | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Fort Sandeman | 5 | 15 | 5 | 8 |
| Nushki | 7 | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| *Millet.* | | | | |
| Sibi | 10 | 0 | 8 | 9 |

## APPENDIX VI.

### Rainfall.

| Station. | Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quetta | 8·25 | 10·50 | 5·67 | 8·06 |
| Sibi | 5·47 | 8·71 | 2·11 | 3·73 |
| Harnai | 11·68 | 22·91 | 8·07 | 8·43 |
| Loralai | 9·80 | 9·83 | 5·08 | 5·92 |
| Fort Sandeman | 10·18 | 7·32 | 8·62 | 9·37 |
| Nushki | 6·10 | 5·22 | 4·11 | 5·06 |
| Mach (Bolan) | 8·66 | 12·37 | 3·05 | 2·62 |

## APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,35,420 as compared with Rs. 1,89,160 in the previous year as shown below.

| District. | Land Improvement Loans Act. | | Agriculturists Loans Act. | | Total. | | Difference— + increase, — decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927-28. | 1928-29. | 1927-28. | 1928-29. | 1927-28. | 1928-29. | |
| Quetta-Pishin | 34,565 | 27,500 | 14,065 | 12,295 | 48,630 | 39,795 | —8,835 |
| Sibi | 40,120 | 20,065 | 12,670 | 9,410 | 52,790 | 29,475 | —23,315 |
| Loralai | 560 | 3,350 | 20,440 | 13,650 | 21,000 | 17,000 | —4,000 |
| Zhob | 12,360 | 10,890 | 27,170 | 23,110 | 39,530 | 34,000 | —5,530 |
| Chagai | 8,800 | 2,500 | 17,910 | 12,410 | 26,710 | 14,910 | —11,800 |
| Kalat | 400 | ... | 100 | 240 | 500 | 240 | —260 |
| Total | 96,805 | 64,305 | 92,355 | 71,115 | 1,89,160 | 1,35,420 | —53,740 |

## APPENDIX VIII.

*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as it stood on 31st March 1929.*

| Description. | 1927-28. | | 1928-29. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of schools. | Number of scholars. | Number of schools. | Number of scholars. | |
| *For boys.* | | | | | |
| Normal school | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | |
| Secondary schools | 12 | 2,999 | 12 | 3,226 | |
| Primary schools of all kinds | 76 | 1,792 | 77 | 1,902 | |
| Total | 89 | 4,744 | 90 | 5,141 | |
| *Private schools.* | | | | | |
| (*a*) Mosque schools | 176 | 2,509 | 178 | 2,504 | |
| (*b*) Others | 1 | 208 | 2 | 804 | |
| Total | 177 | 2,717 | 180 | 2,808 | |
| *For Girls.* | | | | | |
| Secondary schools | 5 | 707 | 5 | 771 | |
| Primary schools | 3 | 193 | 3 | 213 | |
| Total | 8 | 900 | 8 | 984 | |
| European schools common to boys and girls. | 2 | 202 | 2 | 266 | |
| Grand Total | 276 | 8,563 | 280 | 9,199 | |

## APPENDIX IX.

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Secondary schools (boys) | 3,226 |
| Primary schools (boys) | 1,902 |
| Secondary schools (girls) | 771 |
| Primary schools (girls) | 213 |
| Normal school (boys) | 13 |
| European school (boys) | 125 |
| European school (girls) | 141 |
| Total | 6,391 |

Almost all of these schools have Primary Department attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Europeans | 135 |
| Anglo-Indians | 45 |
| Indian Christians | 222 |
| Mohammedans | 3,212 |
| Hindus | 2,689 |
| Parsis | 48 |
| Others | 40 |
| Total | 6,391 |

# APPENDIX X.

## Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1928-29.

| 1 Name of Fund. | 2 Opening balance. | 3 Receipts. | 4 Total. | 5 Expenditure. | 6 Closing balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1. Quetta Municipal Fund | 1,10,163 13 5* | 6,36,226 3 6 | 7,46,390 0 11 | 6,18,789 10 0 | 1,27,600 6 11† |
| 2. Sibi Bazar Fund | 16,153 15 5 | 60,884 3 9 | 77,038 3 2 | 52,810 9 11 | 24,227 9 3 |
| 3. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund | 80,952 5 11 | 1,63,544 5 5 | 2,44,496 11 4 | 1,69,645 15 11 | 74,850 11 5 |
| 4. Harnai Bazar Fund | 9,026 4 2 | 10,406 7 10 | 19,432 12 0 | 14,894 8 8 | 4,538 3 4 |
| 5. Loralai Town Fund | 11,285 2 8 | 98,126 5 4 | 1,09,411 7 10 | 97,741 0 5 | 11,670 7 5 |
| 6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund | 57,854 12 2 | 64,555 15 9 | 1,22,410 11 11 | 69,751 5 10 | 52,659 6 1 |
| 7. Nushki Town Fund | 5,471 14 4 | 7,812 12 10 | 13,284 11 2 | 11,327 2 8 | 1,957 8 6 |
| 8. Bolan Bazar Fund | 4,540 0 8 | 5,422 2 7 | 9,962 2 10 | 3,523 4 0 | 6,438 14 10 |
| 9. Ziarat Bazar Fund | 3,844 12 11 | 7,875 2 3 | 11,719 15 2 | 6,936 15 3 | 4,792 15 11 |
| Total Local Funds | 1,89,129 3 8 | 4,18,627 7 9 | 6,07,756 11 5 | 4,26,630 14 8 | 1,81,135 12 9 |

*Excludes Rs. 55,242-5-8 on account of Provident Fund and Security Deposits of Municipal employees, etc.
†Excludes Rs. 64,943-15-11 on account of Provident Fund and Security Deposits of Municipal employees, etc.
These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund . . . . . Rs. 58,400
2. Pishin Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 1,33,200
3. Sibi Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 45,750
4. Loralai Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 3,750
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 37,000
6. Harnai Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 20,000
7. Bolan Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 11,750
8. Nushki Town Fund . . . . . ,, 4,992

# APPENDIX X-A.

## Workmen's Compensation.

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1928 of the Province of Baluchistan.

| District or Station. | Name of Establishment. | Nature of work. | Average number employed per day. | | Accidents. | | | | | | Occupational diseases. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Number resulting in | | | Compensation paid for | | | Number resulting in | | | Compensation paid for | | | |
| | | | Adults. | Minors. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | |
| | *1. Quetta District.* | | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Ser Range Hills. | Mian Muhammed Ismail of Quetta. | Coal Mines . | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Do. . | Essajee & Sons, Quetta | Do. . | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Do. . | Seth Tikam Dass of Quetta. | Do. . | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Do. . | Messrs. Sorabjee & Co., Quetta. | Do. . | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Do. . | Messrs. Hassan Ali & Co. | Do. . | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Do. . | S. Pheroz Shaw, Quetta | Do. . | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Quetta . | Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Quetta. | Brewers . | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. Do. . | St. John Steam Flour Mill, Quetta. | Flour Mill, and Ice Factory. | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9. Do. . | Municipal Workshop, Quetta. | Workshop . | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10. Do. . | Quetta Arsenal . . | Do. . | 947 | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 129-6 | ... | 64-12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

## APPENDIX X-A.—*contd.*

### Workmen's Compensation—*contd.*

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1928 of the Province of Baluchistan—*contd.*

| District or Station. | Name of Establishment. | Nature of work. | Average number employed per day. | | Accidents. | | | | | | Occupational diseases. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Number resulting in | | | Compensation paid for | | | Number resulting in | | | Compensation paid for | | | |
| | | | Adults. | Minors. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Deaths. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | |
| | *1. Quetta District*—contd. | | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 11. Quetta | Military Engineering Service. | Workshop | 108 | | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 Yaru | Jacob Wool Press and Flour Mill. | Flour Mill & Wool Press | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 13 Chaman | Boda Ram & Sons Flour Mill. | Flour Mill | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14. Do. | Dhala Ram Assanand | Do. | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15. Do. | Harnam Singh | Do. | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16. Do. | Dasu Mal Narain Das | Water Factory. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*a*) Represent one case of 1927 |
| 17. Do. | Raoji Behap | Do. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*b*) Do. |
| 18. Do. | Hassa Nand | Do. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*c*) Rs. 108-11 for one case of 1927, Rs. 504-15 for 7 cases of 1928. |
| 19. Quetta | Railway Engine Shed | Workshop | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20. Quetta Khanai Division. | N. W. Railway Workshop. | ... | 6,392 | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | 1,050 (*a*) | 509-2 (*b*) | 613-10 (*c*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total Quetta District | ... | 7,699 | ... | 1 | 5 | 30 | 1,179-6 | 1,109-2 | 678-6 | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2. Kalat District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Degari Hills | Khan Bahadur Bahawal Khan. | Coal Mines | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Do. | Messrs. Sorabjee | Do. | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Shirinab Hill. | Khan Sahib Sardar Goher Khan. | Do. | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Mach Bolan | Khan Bahadur 'Mr. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E. | Do. | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Do. | K. S. Sardar Gohar Khan. | Do. | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26. Do. | Messrs. Sorabjee & Co. | Do. | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27. Saboob Mekran. | Lime Stone Mines | Lime Stone | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28. Tasp Mekran. | Clay quarries | Clay Worker | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29. Garam Kan | Do. | Do. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Kalat District | ... | 115 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | |
| | *3. Zhob District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Hindubagh | Baluchistan Chrome Co. Ltd. | Chrome Mines | 159 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 900 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 31. Do. | Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E. | Do. | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total Zhob District | ... | 184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 900 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | *4. Sibi District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Shahrigh | Minck Colliery Co., Ltd. | Coal Mines | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 33. Do. | Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E. | Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34. Do. | Mr. Tikam Das | Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 35. Hurnai | Do. | Do. | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total Sibi District | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total for the Province | ... | 8,041 | ... | 1 | 5 | 30 | 2,079-6 | 1,109-2 | 678-6 | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

Return A.

## APPENDIX X-B.

### Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923.)

*Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for Quetta-Pishin District for the year ending the 31st December 1928.*

Return of cases filed :—

1. Application for the registration of agreements should not be entered in this statement.
2. Proceedings should only be entered under distribution if they are confined to dependants of the deceased workman ; where the employer is a party they should be shown under Award of Compensation'; Fatal accidents [*cf.*, Rule 6(2)].

| Applications for | Pending at commencement. | Filed. | Transferred to other Commissioners for disposal. | Received for disposal from other Commissioners. | Not contested. | | | | | | | Contested. | | | | Total disposed of. | Pending at conclusion. | Court-fees paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Withdrawn. | Dismissed for non-appearance. | Summarily dismissed under Rule 21. | Dismissed under Rule 22. | Admitted by opposite party. | Allowed *ex-parte*. | Total. | Allowed. | Allowed in part. | Dismissed. | Total. | | | |
| Award of compensation (under Section 10). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fatal accidents . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Permanent disablement . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary disablement . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Distribution (under Section 8) . | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Commutation (under Section 7) . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Review (under Section 6) . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Recovery of compensation (under Section 31). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |

Return A.

# APPENDIX X-C.

## Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923.)

*Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for compensation in respect of the life of Samund for the year ending the 31st December 1928.*

Return of cases filed :—

1. Application for the registration of agreements should not be entered in this statement.

2. Proceedings should only be entered under distribution if they are confined to dependants of the deceased workman; where the employer is a party they should be shown under Award of Compensation; Fatal accidents (*cf.*, Rule 6(2).

| Applications for | Pending at commencement. | Filed. | Transfer to other Commissioners for disposal. | Received for disposal from other Commissioners. | Not contested. | | | | | | | Contested. | | | | Total disposed of. | Pending at conclusion. | Courts fees paid. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Withdrawn. | Dismissed for non-appearance. | Summarily dismissed under Rule 21. | Dismissed under Rule 22. | Admitted by opposite party. | Allowed ex-parte. | Total. | Allowed. | Allowed in part. | Dismissed. | Total. | | | | |
| Award of Compensation (under Section 10). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Fatal accidents . . . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Permanent disablement . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Temporary disablement . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Distribution (under Section 8) . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Commutation (under Section 7) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Review (under Section 6) . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Recovery of compensation (under Section 31.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Others . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | The accident occurred on 13th February 1927 and the compensation was paid in March 1928. |

G

# APPENDIX XI.

## Serious Offences committed in 1928.

| Sections of the Indian Penal Code. | Offences admitted to have occurred. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quetta-Pishin. | Sibi. | Lora-lai. | Zhob. | Chagai. | Kalat. | Total 1928. | Total 1927. | Total 1926. |
| Rioting, 147-148 . . . | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| Murder, 302 . . . | 5 | 47 | 85 | 23 | ... | ... | 160 | 126 | 102 |
| Murder, attempt, 307 . | 7 | 7 | 18 | 7 | ... | ... | 39 | 65 | 63 |
| Culpable Homicide, 304 . | 5 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 20 | 12 | 3 |
| Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333. | 461 | 43 | 115 | 62 | 1 | ... | 682 | 668 | 298 |
| Kidnapping, 363 to 369 . | 23 | 15 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 43 | 22 | 58 |
| Rape, 376. . . . | 7 | 19 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 30 | 51 |
| Unnatural offences, 377 . | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 22 | 16 | 14 |
| Theft, 379 to 382 and 401. | 296 | 995 | 657 | 47 | 6 | 29 | 2,030 | 1,233 | 1,489 |
| Robbery, 392 to 394. . | 7 | ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 2 | 33 | 25 | 27 |
| Dacoity with murder, 396 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| Dacoity, other cases, 395-397, 400-402. | 1 | 17 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 20 | 9 | 33 |
| Receiving Stolen Property, 411 to 414. | 42 | 6 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | 57 | 34 | 109 |
| Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440. | 12 | 8 | 88 | 50 | ... | 6 | 159 | 181 | 275 |
| Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459-460. | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 13 | 10 |
| Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457. | 48 | 8 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | 71 | 75 | 38 |
| Total 1928 . | 933 | 1,178 | 1,017 | 207 | 7 | 42 | 3,384 | ... | ... |
| Total 1927 . | 784 | 560 | 923 | 214 | 35 | 12 | ... | 2,528 | ... |
| Total 1926 . | 1,155 | 538 | 771 | 74 | 38 | 16 | ... | ... | 2,592 |

*N.B.*—This Statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

## APPENDIX XII.

### Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1928, as compared with figures for the year 1927 :—

| — | Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals. | | | | | | | | Criminal Cases and Appeals. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Regular Cases. | | Number of Miscellaneous Cases. | | Number of Regular Appeals. | | Number of Miscellaneous Appeals. | | Number of Cases. | | Number of Appeals. | |
| | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 |
| Pending from previous year . | 460 | 429 | 1 | 3 | 94 | 94 | ... | ... | 88 | 51 | 17 | 16 |
| Instituted during the year . | 3,988 | 4,684 | 243 | 306 | 252 | 240 | ... | ... | 4,165 | 4,395 | 101 | 135 |
| Total . | 4,448 | 5,113 | 244 | 309 | 346 | 334 | ... | ... | 4,253 | 4,446 | 118 | 151 |
| Disposed of during the year . | 4,008 | 4,563 | 241 | 302 | 251 | *227 | ... | ... | 4,202 | 4,366 | 101 | 132 |
| Transferred to Jirga Register | 11 | 15 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Pending at the end of the year | 429 | 535 | 3 | 7 | 94 | 107 | ... | ... | 51 | 80 | 16 | 15 |

* Excluding six Review Cases in Judicial Commissioner's Court.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial Return

(Figures in columns 2 to 43 and

| Name of District. | Country spirits. | | | | | | Malt liquors. | | | Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits). | | Total of columns 7, 10 and 12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on distillery spirits. | Fees from distilleries. | License fees for sale of distillery spirits. | Total receipts from distillery spirits. | Receipts from out-stills and other systems. | Total receipts from country spirits. | Duty on beer manufactured in India. | License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere. | Total receipts from beer. | License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India. | Total of column 11. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin . | 2 26,566 | 2,400 | 62,158 | 2,91,124 | ... | 2,91,124 | 63,164 | 400 | 63,564 | 18,970 | 18,970 | 3,73,658 |
| Sibi . . . | 20,933 | ... | 9,640 | 30,573 | ... | 30,573 | ... | ... | ... | 520 | 520 | 40,093 |
| Loralai . . | 14,996 | ... | 7,100 | 22,096 | 35 | 22,131 | ... | ... | ... | 868 | 868 | 32,999 |
| Zhob . . . | 4,340 | ... | 1,650 | 5,990 | 16,000 | 21,990 | ... | ... | ... | 1,074 | 1,074 | 23,064 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. Kalat State . . | 3,920 | ... | 3,335 | 7,255 | ... | 7,255 | ... | ... | ... | 206 | 206 | 7,461 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai . . | 7,208 | ... | 2,925 | 10,133 | ... | 10,133 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | 10,158 |
| Total . | 2,86,963 | 2,400 | 86,808 | 3,76,171 | 16,035 | 3,92,206 | 63,164 | 400 | 63,564 | 21,663 | 21,663 | 4,77,433 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of previous year. | 2,92,874 | 2,400 | 76,938 | 3,72,212 | 15,167 | 3,87,379 | 69,420 | 530 | 69,950 | 14,811 | 14,811 | 4,72,140 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

XIII.

## I.—Revenue for 1928-29.

47 are gross.)

| Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines. | | Sale proceeds of excise opium. | | Opium. | | | Hemp drugs. | | | | | | Fines and forfeitures. | Grand total of columns 2 to 27. | *Deduct* from column 28. | | Total net Excise revenue in the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Sale proceeds. | | | License fees wholesale and retail from— | | | | | | | |
| Duty on spirits used for other commercial, scientific or industrial purposes. | Total of column 14 | Cost price. | Duty. | License fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail). | Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium (druggists' permits). | Total receipts from opium. | Ganja. Duty. | Charas. Duty. | Bhang. Duty. | Ganja Charas and Bhang. | Warehouse dues. | Total receipts from hemp drugs. | | | Refunds. | Expenditure as per Return II. | |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 82 | 82 | 9,954 | 15,666 | 12,926 | 170 | 38,716 | 157 | 24,747 | 698 | 12,455 | ... | 38,057 | 200 | 4,50,713 | ... | 24,928 | 4,25,785 |
| ... | ... | 1,399 | 2,201 | 1,996 | ... | 5,596 | ... | 6,122 | 520 | 2,890 | 17 | 9,549 | ... | 55,238 | 2,373 | 5,238 | 47,622 |
| ... | ... | 933 | 1,467 | 1,200 | ... | 3,600 | ... | 3,672 | 40 | 1,501 | ... | 5,213 | ... | 31,812 | 953 | 983 | 23,926 |
| ... | ... | 909 | 1,431 | 800 | ... | 3,140 | ... | 3,431 | 40 | 2,000 | ... | 5,471 | 6 | 31,681 | ... | 909 | 30,772 |
| ... | ... | 187 | 293 | 398 | ... | 978 | ... | 910 | 37 | 576 | ... | 1,523 | ... | 9,862 | ... | 187 | 9,675 |
| ... | ... | 1,748 | 2,752 | ... | ... | 4,500 | ... | 3,813 | ... | ... | ... | 3,813 | ... | 8,313 | ... | 1,748 | 6,565 |
| ... | ... | 187 | 293 | 180 | ... | 660 | 3 | 580 | 25 | 210 | ... | 818 | ... | 11,636 | ... | 187 | 11,449 |
| 82 | 82 | 13,569 | 21,351 | 17,500 | 170 | 52,590 | 160 | 39,462 | 1,360 | 19,632 | 17 | 60,631 | 206 | 5,90,942 | 3,331 | 32,383 | 5,55,229 |
| ~ | ... | 1,748 | 2,752 | ... | ... | 4,500 | ... | 3,813 | ... | ... | ... | 3,813 | ... | 8,313 | ... | 1,748 | 6,565 |
| ... | ... | 13,442 | 17,578 | 16,927 | 171 | 48,118 | 50 | 39,982 | 1,002 | 17,571 | 15 | 59,620 | 199 | 5,80,077 | 123 | 40,220 | 5,39,734 |
| ... | ... | 2,5 22 | 3,298 | ... | ... | 5,820 | ... | 5,698 | ... | ... | ... | 5,698 | ... | 11,518 | ... | 2,522 | 8,996 |

# APPENDIX XIV.

## Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1928-29.

| Name of District. | Pay of officers and establishment. | Allowances other than rewards. | Supplies and services other than rewards. | Contingencies and special charges other than rewards. | Rewards. | Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department. | Total charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Construction and repairs of buildings. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 8,991 | 1,747 | 1,852 | 2,384 | ... | 9,954 | 24,928 |
| Sibi | 2,281 | 1,359 | ... | 199 | ... | 1,399 | 5,238 |
| Loralai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 933 | 933 |
| Zhob | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 909 | 909 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 187 | 187 |
| Kalat State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,748 | 1,748 |
| Chagai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 187 | 187 |
| Total | 11,272 | 3,106 | 1,852 | 2,583 | ... | 13,569 | 32,382 |
| Total Kalat State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,748 | 1,748 |
| Total of previous year | 10,849 | 2,735 | 4,604 | 8,570 | 20 | 13,442 | 40,220 |
| Kalat State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,522 | 2,522 |

*N.B.*—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 7.

# APPENDIX XV.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial Return III.—

| Division & District. | Manufacture of Liquor—number of | | | Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of | | | | | Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breweries. | Government distilleries. | Out-stills. | Country spirits. | Liquors, other than commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Spirits under distillerysystem (permanent.) | Spirits under outstill system (permanent.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Quetta-Pishin . | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | ... |
| Sibi . . . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 23 | ... |
| Loralai . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Zhob . . . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Chagai . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Total . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 43 | 7 |
| Total of previous year. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 44 | 5 |

## XV.

## Shops and licenses.

| Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of | | | | | | | | | Number of shops licensed for retail sale of | | | | Retail licenses—number for sale of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malt liquors only. | Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises. | Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises. | Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens). | Liquors in canteens. | Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers. | Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors). | Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.) | Denatured spirits. | Raw opium. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.) | Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.) | Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.) |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 2 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 12 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 1 | 25 | 14 | 21 | 13 | 23 | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 17 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 26 | 13 | 43 | 2 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 43 | 43 | 18 | 3 | 3 |

## APPENDIX

### Imperial Return

| Name of District. | Country spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P. | At strength of 20° U. P. | At strength of 15° U. P. | Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4. | Rates of duty. | Cost price per L. P. gallon. | Retail price per L. P. gallon. | Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof. | Wines in Imperial gallons. | Malt liquors in Imperial gallons. | Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof. | Malt liquors in Imperial gallons. | Commercial spirits. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons. | Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons. | Issues in seers of excise opium. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Quetta-Pishin | 22,255 | 2,909 | ... | 22,356·7 | See enclosure to this statement. | See enclosure to this statement. | See enclosure to this statement. | 6,988 | 2,751 | 49,795 | 292 | 1,27,868 | 10 | 2,621 | 427 |
| Sibi . . | 4,097 | ... | ... | 3,687·3 | | | | 455 | 78 | 1,231 | 31 | 1,046 | ... | 82 | 60 |
| Loralai . . | 1,935 | 80 | ... | 1,805·5 | | | | 578 | 129 | 3,311 | ... | 413 | ... | 85 | 40 |
| Zhob . . | 560 | ... | 2,136 | 3,319·60 | | | | 573 | 155 | 1,872 | ... | 1,455 | ... | ... | 39 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | 475 | ... | ... | 427·50 | | | | 34 | 1 | 249 | ... | 110 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Chagai . . | 930 | ... | ... | 837 | | | | 12 | 1 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Total . | 30,252 | 2,989 | 2,136 | 31,433·60 | | | | 8,640 | 3,115 | 56,531 | 323 | 1,30,692 | 10 | 2,788 | 582 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Total of previous year. | 30,332 | 3,172 | 2,343 | 31,828·50 | | | | 9,110 | 2,732 | 48,996 | 234 | 1,41,732 | 10 | 2,754 | 526 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |

## XVI.

## IV.—Consumption, Rates of duties and prices.

Opium and other drugs.

| Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer. | | Average retail price of opium per seer. | Sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs. | Charas. | | | Ganja. | | | Bhang. | | | Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost price. | Duty. | | | Sales in seers. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | Sales in seers. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Grains. | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. a. | Grs. |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | 2,074·50 | 655·41 | | | 6·61 | 10 | 50 | 602·53 | 1 | 6-8 | 568 |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 196 | | | ·2 | 10 | 50 | 548 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 90 | | | ... | ... | ... | 35·31 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 68·79 | | | ... | ... | ... | 27·12 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 29 | | | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 16 | | | ·19 | 10 | 50 | 24·87 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 95·27 | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 5 0 | 36 11 0 | 100 0 0 | Grains. 2,074·50 | 1,055·20 | ... | ... | 8·80 | 10 | 50 | 1,274.83 | 1 | 6-8 | Grs. 568 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 95·27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 0 0 | 34 0 0 | 100 0 0 | ... | 645 | 60 | 100 | 7·12 | 10 | 50 | 1,031 | 1 | 6-8 | 265 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Rs. 60 from 1-4-1928 to 30-9-28, and Rs. 20 from 1-10-1928 to 31-3-1929.

Rs. 100 from 1-4-1928 to 30-9-1928, and Rs. 60 from 1-10-1928 to 31-3-1929.

**Enclosure to Imperial Return IV.—Consumption.**

*I. Rates of duty—*

(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10° under proof | . | Rs. 9-9 per gallon. |
| 20° do | . | Rs. 8-8 do. |

(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-Divisions :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10° under proof | . | Rs. 6-2 per gallon. |
| 20° do. | . | Rs. 5-8 do. |

(*c*) For consumption in all other areas :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10° under proof | . | Rs. 7-12 per gallon. |
| 20° do. | . | Rs. 7-0 do. |

(*d*) For consumption by special permit holders :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10° under proof | . | Rs. 13-6 per gallon. |
| 20° do. | . | Rs. 12-1 do. |

(*e*) For consumption by Indian Regiments :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20° under proof | . | Rs. 7-0 per gallon. |

*II. Cost price per London Proof—*

(*a*) For liquor issued from the Quetta Distillery :—

| | | Plain. | | | Flavoured. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 10° under proof | . | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 20° do. | . | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 |

(*b*) For liquor issued from the Bonded Warehouse at Jhatpat in the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-Divisions :—

| | | Plain. | | | Flavoured. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 10° under proof | . | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 9 |
| 20° do. | . | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 |

III. *Retail price per London Proof per gallon—*

(*a*) Quetta town and other areas except the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-divisions :—

| 10° Under Proof. | | 20° Under Proof. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain. | Flavoured. | Plain. | Flavoured. |
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 15 13 6 | 16 10 8 | 16 14 0 | 16 14 0 |

(*b*) Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-divisions :—

| 10° Under Proof. | | 20° Under Proof. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain. | Flavoured. | Plain. | Flavoured. |
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 13 5 4 | 13 5 4 | 14 1 0 | 14 1 0 |

132882

13533
3231

## APPENDIX XVII.

### Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (*a*) on payment of duty and (*b*) in bond.

| Description of excisable articles. | Imports. | | | | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty paid in U. P. | | In bond. | | | Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind. | |
| | From United Provinces. | | From Sind in Bombay Presidency. | From Punjab. | Total. | To | |
| | Quantity. | Amount of duty. | | | | Quantity. | Amount of duty. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Md. Sr. Ch. | Md. Sr. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. |
| Beer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 50 |
| Bhang | ... | ... | 33 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1,360 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Charas | ... | ... | ... | 30 23 15 | 43,274 8 0 | ... | ... |
| Ganja from Bombay Presidency | ... | ... | 0 16 0 | ... | 160 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Rosa rum | 2,994·2 | 2,994·2* | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | | |

*Out of this a sum of Rs. 7,208 has been credited to the Baluchistan Revenues by Book Transfer. The balance will be recovered during the year 1929-30.

# APPENDIX XVIII.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial

| Division and District. | Area in square miles. | | | Population (in thousands). | | | Number of square | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Country spirit. | | |
| | Out-still system. | Distillery system. | | Out-still system. | Distillery system. | | Out-still area. | Distillery area. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | |
| | | Urban. | Rural. | | Urban. | Rural. | | Urban. | Rural. |
| Quetta-Pishin . | ... | 19·5 | 5,200·5 | ... | 49,001 | 88,081 | ... | 3·9 | 1,300·1 |
| Sibi . . . | ... | ... | 3,925 | ... | ... | 82,440 | ... | ... | 170·6 |
| Loralai . . | 2,181 | ... | 5,344 | 21,876 | ... | 60,597 | 2,181 | ... | 1,336 |
| Zhob . . | 6,458 | ... | 3,857 | 31,612 | ... | 25,056 | 1,076·3 | .. | 1,928·5 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | ... | 353 | ... | ... | 3,618 | ... | ... | 117·7 |
| Chagai . . | ... | ... | 19,622 | ... | ... | 21,343 | ... | ... | 9,811 |
| Total . | 8,639 | 19·5 | 38,301·5 | 53,488 | 49,001 | 2,81,135 | 1,234·14 | 3·9 | 1,007·9 |
| Total of previous year. | 8,639 | 19·5 | 38,301·5 | 53,488 | 49,001 | 2,81,135 | 1,727·5 | 3·9 | 982·1 |

Under column 26 the difference between the issue-price to

## XVIII.

## Return V.

| miles per shop. | | | | | | | | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Country spirit. | | | | | | | | |
| Opium. | | Ganja. | | Charas. | | Bhang. | | Out-still area. | Distillery area. | | Opium. | | Ganja. | | Charas. | |
| 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | |
| Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| 6·5 | 1,300·1 | 6·5 | 1,300·1 | 6·5 | 1,300·1 | 6·5 | 1,300·1 | ... | 1 | 0·5 | ·6 | ·45 | ·6 | ·5 | ·6 | ·5 |
| ... | 327·08 | ... | 196·25 | ... | 196·25 | ... | 196·25 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1·46 | ... | 2·43 | ... | 2·43 |
| ... | 1,505 | ... | 1,505 | ... | 1,505 | ... | 1,505 | 0·5 | ... | 0·7 | ... | 0·6 | ... | 0·6 | ... | 0·6 |
| ... | 1,289·4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,289·4 | ... | 1,289·4 | 1·90 | ... | 0·80 | ... | 1·41 | ... | ... | ... | 1·41 |
| ... | 176·5 | ... | 176·5 | ... | 176·5 | ... | 176·5 | ... | ... | 8·29 | ... | 5·52 | ... | 5·52 | ... | 5·52 |
| ... | 9,811 | ... | 9,811 | ... | 9,811 | ... | 9,811 | ... | ... | 0·94 | ... | 0·94 | ... | 0·94 | ... | 0·94 |
| 6·5 | 1,422·4 | 6·5 | 1,422·4 | 6·5 | 1,144·9 | 6·5 | 1,144·9 | 1·31 | 1 | 1·35 | ·6 | ·99 | ·6 | ·99 | ·6 | 1·23 |
| 19·5 | 1,380·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | 0·93 | 1 | 1·4 | ·2 | ·91 | ·2 | 1·12 | ·2 | 1·12 |

retail vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial

| Division and District. | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | Consumption per 10) of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals). | | | | | Average taxation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bhang. | | Country spirit (distillery area). | Opium. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Country spirit (distillery area). | | |
| | | | | | | | | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. |
| 1 | 17 | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | Urban. | Rural. | | | | | | | | |
| Quetta-Pishin . | ·6 | ·5 | 18·36 | ·31 | ·005 | ·48 | ·41 | 10·13 | 2·78 | 12·91 |
| Sibi . . . | ... | 2·43 | 4·97 | ·07 | ·002 | ·24 | ·67 | 8·12 | 2·61 | 10·73 |
| Loralai . . | ... | 0 6 | 3·33 | 0·05 | ... | 0·11 | 0·0 | 8·31 | 3·93 | 12·24 |
| Zhob . . | ... | 1·41 | 2·23 | 0·07 | ... | 0·12 | 0·05 | 8 61 | 3 27 | 11·88 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | 5·52 | 13·13 | 0·22 | ... | 0·80 | 1·02 | 9·17 | 7·80 | 16·97 |
| Chagai . | ... | 0·94 | 4·36 | ·04 | ... | 0·08 | ·12 | 8 61 | 3·49 | 12·10 |
| Total . | ·6 | 1·23 | 10·07 | ·15 | ·002 | ·27 | ·33 | 9·69 | 2·93 | 12·62 |
| Total of previous year. | ·2 | 1·12 | 10·15 | ·13 | ·002 | ·17 | ·27 | 9·82 | 2·58 | 12·40 |

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to

**XVIII**—*contd.*

**Return V**—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

| Opium. | | | Ganja. | | | Charas. | | | Bhang. | | | Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 36·70 | 30·27 | 66·97 | 18·18 | Noted in column 33. | 18·18 | 37·76 | 9·85 | 47·61 | 1·13 | Noted in column 33. | 1·13 | 3·29 |
| 36·70 | 33·27 | 69·97 | ... | | ... | 31·23 | 3·87 | 35·10 | ·95 | | ·95 | 0·67 |
| 36·70 | 30·00 | 66·70 | ... | | ... | 40·78 | 11·98 | 52·76 | 1·13 | | 1·13 | 0·39 |
| 36·70 | 20·51 | 57·21 | ... | | ... | 49·88 | 20·85 | 70·73 | 1·47 | | 1·47 | 0 56 |
| 36·70 | 49·75 | 86·45 | ... | | ... | 31·38 | 8·73 | 40·11 | 1 | | 1 | 2·73 |
| 36·70 | 22·50 | 59 20 | ... | | ... | 36·25 | 5·11 | 41·36 | 1·01 | | 1·01 | ·55 |
| 36·70 | 30·07 | 66 77 | 18·18 | | 18·18 | 37·40 | 8·40 | 45·80 | 1·07 | | 1·07 | 1·54 |
| 34 | 32·18 | 66·18 | 7·02 | | 7·02 | 61·98 | 11·02 | 73·0 | ·97 | | 1 | 1·51 |

retail vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

# APPENDIX XIX.

## Provincial Statement 'A'.

*Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1928-29.*

| Name of District. | License for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India). | | | | | | | License for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity sold. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | To the public. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | | | |
| | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | To licensed vendors. | To the public. | |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 10 | 424 | 1,605 | 39 | 31,717 | 196 | 1,557 | 2 | 121,404* | 6,564 | * Includes issues to:— |
| Sibi . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | gallons. |
| Loralai . . . . | 2 | ... | 91 | ... | 1,098 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | Sindh . . . 100 |
| Zhob . . . . . | 2 | 14 | 71 | ... | 704 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | Troops stationed in Baluchistan . 90,224 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,324 |
| Chagai . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total for 1928-29 . . | 14 | 438 | 1,767 | 39 | 33,519 | 196 | 1,593 | 2 | 121,404 | 6,564 | |
| Total for 1927-28 . . | 13 | 493 | 1,867 | 29 | 28,896 | 8 | 2,173 | 2 | 128,307 | 10,495 | |

# APPENDIX XX.

## APPENDIX

## Provincial

*Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and*

| Name of District. | FOREIGN SPIRITS AND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sold under shop Licenses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On fixed fees. | | | | | | | On fees determined by auction | | | | | | | |
| | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | |
| | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | Spirits other than rum. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 11 | 2,360 | 4,821 | 282 | 10,484 | 28 | 9,768 | 1 | ... | 148 | 2 | 1,081 | 31 | 1,792 | ... |
| Sibi . . . . | 4 | 74 | 417 | 6 | 1,036 | 31 | 904 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loralai . . . | 3 | 125 | 330 | 2 | 1,411 | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zhob . . . . | 6 | 141 | 464 | 1 | 1,005 | ... | 148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway Districts. | 1 | ... | 28 | ... | 89 | ... | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for 1923-20 . . | 25 | 2,620 | 6,060 | 291 | 14,025 | 59 | 10,940 | 1 | ... | 148 | 2 | 1,081 | 31 | 1,792 | ... |
| Total for preceding year | 24 | 2,146 | 6,148 | 96 | 11,400 | 75 | 10,824 | 2 | ... | 394 | 44 | 2,015 | 70 | 3,101 | 5 |

## XX.

## Statement B.

*fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1928-29.*

| FERMENTED LIQUORS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms. | | | | | | | Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dâk Bungalows, Military canteens and association bar licenses. | | | | | | | Fermented liquors only. | | Remarks. |
| | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | | |
| No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Quantity sold. | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | 17 | 55 | 47 | 69 | 1 | 6,499 | 37 | 73,133 | 2 | *4,200 | * Imported . 368<br>Indian . 3,832<br>Total . 4,200 |
| 2 | 4 | 32 | ... | 195 | ... | 142 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 4 | 4 | 101 | 54 | 802 | ... | 323 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 37 | ... | 163 | ... | 1,299 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | 160 | ... | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 12 | ... | 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 6 | 51 | ... | 442 | ... | 211 | 66 | 51 | 227 | 55 | 7,464 | 37 | 74,755 | 2 | 4,200 | |
| 6 | 12 | 65 | 1 | 645 | ... | 193 | 86 | 81 | 449 | 17 | 6,039 | 16 | 96,198 | 2 | 5,234 | |

# APPENDIX XXI.

## Provincial Statement 'C'.

*Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1928-29.*

| Name of Municipality. | Population as per census of 1921. | 1925-26. | | 1926-27. | | 1927-28. | | 1928-29. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. |
| (i) Quetta . . . . . | 49,001 | 139 | 28 | 100 | 20 | 83 | 17 | 77 | 16 |
| (a) Quetta Municipality and Suberbs . | 27,220 | 115 | 42 | 82 | 30 | 59 | 22 | 67 | 25 |
| (b) Quetta Cantonment . . . | 21,781 | 24 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| (ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i) . | 88,081 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Sibi District . . . . . | 82,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loralai District . . . . . | 82,473 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zhob District . . . . . | 56,668 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | 3,618 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai District . . . . . | 21,343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## APPENDIX XXII.

*Result of the New Abkari System.*—The financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below :—

| Particulars. | Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system | 1909-10. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents). | 1 15,812 | 1,07,467 | 4,00,074 | 3,84,979 | 3,89,806 |
| Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building). | 960 | 5,192 | 15,173 | 26,281 | 17,753 |

## APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1928-29.

| Tincture Opium. | | | | Tincture Camphor Co. | | | | Morphia. | | | | Various. | | | Ipecac. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| lbs. | oz. | dr. | M. | lbs. | oz. | dr. | M. | lbs. | oz. | dr. | gr. | lbs. | oz. | dr. | grains. |
| 10 | 10 | 6 | 40 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43½ | 0 | 5 | 2 | 43 |

NOTE.—This is exclusive of opium used for Veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

# APPENDIX XXIV.

## Receipts.

| Account No. | Major Heads. | Sanctioned Estimates for 1928-29. | Actuals (Provisional) for 1928-29. | Actuals for 1927-28. | Differences in columns 3 and 4. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| 1 | 1(a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| I.—I | Customs . . . . . | 1,000 | 1,729 | 1,450 | 279 | ... | |
| II | Taxes on Income . . . . . | 1,46,000 | 1,81,680 | 1,78,066 | 3,614 | ... | |
| III | Salt . . . . . | 200 | 200 | 180 | 20 | ... | |
| IV | Opium . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| V | Land Revenue . . . . . | 9,89,200 | 11,17,933 | 9,89,619 | 1,28,314 | ... | |
| VI | Excise . . . . . | 5,94,900 | 5,98,448 | 6,28,188 | ... | 29,740 | |
| VII | Stamps . . . . . | 1,69,800 | 1,79,399 | 1,79,659 | ... | 260 | |
| VIII | Forests . . . . . | 31,000 | 23,475 | 29,866 | ... | 6,391 | |
| IX | Registration . . . . . | 7,000 | 6,711 | 5,738 | 973 | ... | |
| XIII | Works for which capital accounts are kept . | 52,000 | 79,165 | 72,547 | 6,618 | ... | |
| | *Deduct*—Working Expenses . . . | ... | —27,002 | —43,539 | 16,537 | ... | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XIV | Works for which capital accounts are not kept. | 2,000 | 612 | 1,350 | ... | 738 | |
| XV | Interest . . . . . | 33,500 | 34,864 | 34,200 | ... | 9,336 | |
| XVII | Administration of Justice . . . . | 30,300 | 3,224 | 31,808 | 516 | ... | |
| XVIII | Jails and Convict Settlements . . . | 4,000 | 5,617 | 5,319 | 298 | ... | |
| XIX | Police . . . . . | 8,800 | 10,529 | 13,872 | ... | 3,343 | |
| XXI | Education . . . . . | 43,500 | 44,615 | 42,590 | 2,025 | ... | |
| XXII | Medical . . . . . | 5,900 | 6,521 | 7,464 | ... | 943 | |
| XXIV | Agriculture . . . . . | 23,100 | 11,980 | 17,586 | ... | 5,606 | |
| XXVI | Miscellaneous Departments . . . | 1,100 | 203 | 1,371 | ... | 1,168 | |
| XXVII | Currency . . . . . | 1,400 | 1,506 | 1,459 | 47 | ... | |
| XXX | Civil Works . . . . . | 54,200 | 42,966 | 44,980 | ... | 2,014 | |
| XXXIII | Receipts in aid of Superannuation . . | 14,500 | 18,463 | 15,936 | 2,527 | ... | |
| XXXIV | Printing and Stationery . . . . | 200 | 166 | 168 | ... | 2 | |
| XXXV | Miscellaneous . . . . . | 58,200 | 39,327 | 93,351 | ... | 54,024 | |
| | Total . | 22,71,800 | 24,01,431 | 23,53,228 | 1,61,768 | 1,13,565 | Net increase of Rs. 48,203. |

# APPENDIX XXV.

## Expenditure.

| Account Head. | Sanctioned estimates for 1928-29. | Actuals (Provisional) for 1928-29. | Actuals for 1927-28. | Difference in columns 3 and 4. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| I. Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue | 3,20,000 | 3,83,992 | 3,02,717 | 81,275 | ... | |
| II. Other Direct Demands on the Revenues— | | | | | | |
| A.—Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| B.—Excise | 30,000 | 39,018 | 31,954 | 7,064 | ... | |
| C.—Stamps | 5,000 | 8,847 | 5,045 | 3,802 | ... | |
| D.—Forests | 36,000 | 36,874 | 34,019 | 2,855 | ... | |
| E.—Registration | 3,000 | 3,254 | 2,809 | 445 | ... | |
| III. Irrigation Works | ... | 2,745 | 11,570 | ... | 8,825 | |
| IV. General Administration | 1,97,000 | 1,67,677 | 1,89,735 | ... | 22,058 | |
| V. Administration of Justice | 78,000 | 77,123 | 69,770 | 7,353 | ... | |
| VI. Jails and Convict Settlements — *Non-voted* | 600 | 616 | 600 | 16 | ... | |
| VI. Jails and Convict Settlements — *Voted* | 1,18,400 | 99,495 | 1,17,403 | ... | 17,908 | |
| VII. Police — *Non-voted* | 28,300 | 18,723 | 29,720 | ... | 10,997 | |
| VII. Police — *Voted* | 11,17,700 | 10,73,455 | 11,15,067 | ... | 41,612 | |
| VIII. Ecclesiastical | 33,000 | 30,245 | 27,542 | 2,703 | ... | |
| IX. Political | 15,17,000 | 15,45,739 | 15,09,409 | 36,330 | ... | |
| X. Frontier Watch and Ward | 28,09,000 | 28,32,050 | 27,25,200 | 1,06,850 | ... | |
| XI. Education — *Non-voted* | 4,400 | 4,770 | 10,685 | ... | 5,918 | |
| XI. Education — *Voted* | 3,42,600 | 3,30,133 | 2,97,661 | 32,472 | ... | |
| XII. Medical and Public Health — *Non-voted* | 48,200 | 39,636 | 35,163 | 4,473 | ... | |
| XII. Medical and Public Health — *Voted* | 5,09,800 | 2,66,258 | 3,06,276 | ... | 40,018 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XII. Agriculture and Scientific Departments— | | | | | | |
| A.—Agricultural Experimental Farms. | 26,900 | 14,406 | 21,638 | ... | 7,232 | |
| B.—Agricultural—Experiments | ... | 297 | ... | 297 | ... | |
| C.—Destruction of Locusts | ... | 3,555 | 57,910 | ... | 54,385 | |
| D.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs—Grant-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show. | 4,300 | 4,270 | 4,270 | ... | ... | |
| E.—Veterinary Charges | 94,800 | 73,874 | 80,639 | ... | 6,665 | |
| F.—Agricultural Works | ... | 5,693 | ... | 5,693 | ... | |
| G.—Museum | 6,700 | 7,440 | 7,286 | 154 | ... | |
| H.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, etc. | 4,300 | 3,986 | 5,098 | ... | 1,112 | |
| I.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| I-1.—Provincial Statistics | 23,000 | 14,316 | 1,543 | 12,773 | ... | |
| J.—Famine Relief | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XIV. Miscellaneous *Non-voted* | 1,81,500 | 1,81,500 | 1,81,500 | ... | ... | |
| XIV. Miscellaneous *Voted* | 72,500 | 51,835 | 77,742 | ... | 25,907 | |
| Expenditure incurred in Other Demands— | | | | | | |
| 1. Taxes on Income | 21,000 | 16,163 | 16,554 | ... | 391 | |
| Irrigation *Non-voted* | 1,15,000 | Not known as yet. | 1,15,789 | ... | 1,15,789 | |
| Irrigation *Voted* | 1,25,000 | 1,53,560 | 1,19,549 | 34,011 | ... | |
| Interest on Ordinary Debt | 2,04,000 | 3, | 2,42,856 | 1,03,315 | ... | |
| Interest on other obligations | 19,000 | Not known as yet. | 17,395 | ... | 17,395 | |
| Currency | 1,000 | 1,522 | 997 | 525 | ... | |
| Civil Works *Non-voted* | 2,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Civil Works *Voted* | 21,62,000 | 10,22,447 | 8,90,195 | 1,32,252 | ... | |
| Frontier Watch and Ward | 7,22,000 | 7,28,567 | 5,33,284 | 1,95,283 | ... | |
| Territorial and Political Pensions | 36,000 | 37,058 | 36,175 | 883 | ... | |
| Superannuation allowance and Pensions | 92,000 | 88,183 | 89,165 | ... | 982 | |
| Stationery and Printing | 1,000 | 1,000 | 990 | 10 | ... | |
| Interest on Works for which no capital accounts are kept. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Customs | 13,000 | 11,690 | 13,554 | ... | 1,864 | |
| Total | 1,09,25,000 | 97,28,783 | 93,36,507 | 7,71,334 | 3,79,058 | Net increase of Rs. 3,92,276 |

## APPENDIX XXVI.

*Contagious diseases during the year 1927-28 and 1928-29.*

| | 1927-28. | | 1928-29. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seizures. | Deaths. | Seizures. | Deaths. |
| *Equines.* | | | | |
| 1. *Nil* . . . . | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Bovines.* | | | | |
| 1. Rinderpest . . . | 140 | 133 | 343 | 290 |
| 2. Foot and mouth disease . | 6,761 | 530 | 905 | 27 |
| 3. Anthrax . . . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Black quarter . . | 28 | 17 | 8 | 3 |
| 5. Other contagious diseases . | 98 | 32 | 202 | 32 |
| *Others.* | | | | |
| 1. Anthrax . . . | 1,469 | 1,469 | 544 | 514 |
| 2. Sheep pox . . . | 1,893 | 530 | 2,384 | 310 |
| 3. Rabies . . . . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Goat and sheep scab . | 6,019 | 1,402 | 8,794 | 950 |
| 5. Camel Mange . . | 4 | ... | 10 | ... |
| 6. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia. | 646 | 420 | 413 | 393 |
| 7. Liver Fluke . . . | 900 | 81 | 945 | 412 |
| 8. Foot and mouth disease . | 6,133 | 308 | 2,124 | 35 |
| 9. Other contagious diseases . | 5,094 | 2,272 | 2,466 | 91 |
| Total . | 29,188 | 7,197 | 19,135 | 3,059 |

## APPENDIX XXVII.

*Veterinary Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1928-29.*

| Serial No. | Name of Stallion. | Number of mares covered. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quetta-Pishin District. | Sibi District. | Loralai District. | Zhob District. | Chagai District. | Total. |
| 1 | Malik Kathiawar . | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 |
| 2 | Maharaj II Kathiawar . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Confidential Kathiawar . | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 32 |
| 4 | Karchief Kathiawar . | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | 71 |
| 5 | Atheling Arab . . | 30 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| 6 | Kalat Arab . . . | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| 7 | Meadow Arab . . | 17 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| 8 | Techorlu Arab . . | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| 9 | Cicero Arab . . | 23 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| 10 | Arabian Knight . . | 36 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| 11 | Count Palatine . . | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| 12 | Foreign Legion . . | 25 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| | Total . | 144 | 188 | 103 | 11 | 50 | 496 |

# APPENDIX XXVIII.

*Income-tax.*

| — | 1927-28. | | | 1928-29. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary tax. | Super-tax. | Total. | Ordinary tax. | Super-tax. | Total. | |
| | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | |
| Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year. | 38,277 | 938 | 39,215 | 20,049 | ... | 20,049 | |
| Reduced | *7,975 | ... | 7,975 | 3,781 | ... | †3,781 | |
| Balance | 30,302 | 938 | 31,240 | 16,268 | ... | 16,268 | |
| Assessment during the year | 95,106 | 21,465 | 1,16,571 | 99,347 | 12,225 | 1,11,572 | |
| Penalties under Section 46 (1) | 464 | ... | 464 | 3,673 | ... | 3,673 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| Total Demand | 1,25,873 | 22,403 | 1,48,276 | 1,19,293 | 12,225 | 1,31,518 | |
| Refundss or rebates of tax allowed | 5,431 | ... | 5,431 | 6,563 | ... | 6,563 | |
| Arrears at the close of the year | 20,049 | ... | 20,049 | 4,294 | ... | 4,294 | |
| Excess collection | ... | ... | ... | 1,838 | ... | 1,838 | |
| Net collection | 1,00,394 | 22,403 | 1,22,797 | 1,10,274 | 12,225 | 1,22,499 | |
| Assessment per assessee works out to— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Officials exclusive of tax deducted at source. | ... | ... | 58 | ... | ... | 95 | |
| 2. Others | ... | ... | 218 | ... | ... | 201 | |
| Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income. | ... | ... | 758 | ... | ... | 897 | |
| Number of officials found liable to tax | ... | ... | •71 | ... | ... | 65 | |
| Number of others | ... | ... | ‡404 | ... | .. | §507 | |
| Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year :— | | | | | | | |
| Officials | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Others | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 10 | |

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * Section 27 | 6,754 | 0 | 0 |
| Written off as irrecoverable | 1,011 | 0 | 0 |
| Appeal | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| † Section 27 | 1,241 | 8 | 0 |
| Written off as irrecoverable | 512 | 1 | 0 |
| Reduced on appeals | 2,027 | 7 | 0 |

‡ Out of 404 private assessees, 97 had to be dealt with under Section 23(4) while penalties under Section 46(1) were imposed in 10 cases and certificates under Section 46 2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 9.

§ Out of 507 private assessees 168 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed in 60 cases and certificates under Section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 12 cases.

# APPENDICES TO PART III

## APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing for the previous (1927-28) and the current (1928-29) years the capital value of the buildings, water supplies and electrical installations, maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of installations under various sub-heads of Head 41—Civil Works—Central.*

| Capital values of :— | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Buildings | 68,69,881 | 74,50,912 |
| Water Supply Installations | 7,60,856 | 9,68,591 |
| Electrical Installations | 1,21,653 | 1,24,212 |
| Total | 77,52,390 | 85,43,715 |

| Expenditure. | 1927-28. | | 1928-29. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minor Works. | Repairs. | Minor Works. | Repairs. |
| Buildings— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Customs | 555 | ... | 938 | 557 |
| Taxes | ... | ... | 4,177 | ... |
| Land Revenue | 4,115 | 17,873 | 14,627 | 11,441 |
| General Administration | 11,400 | 50,012 | 27,130 | 63,402 |
| Administration of Justice | ... | 8,599 | 2,435 | 12,253 |
| Jails and Convicts Settlements | 13,891 | 843 | 1,911 | 3,337 |
| Police | 17,789 | 23,882 | 22,205 | 25,852 |
| Ecclesiastical | ... | 1,258 | ... | 1,378 |
| Political | 17,285 | 21,274 | 33,523 | 33,658 |
| Education | 25,336 | 5,887 | 5,382 | 7,707 |
| Medical | 39,454 | 25,968 | 46,775 | 28,096 |
| Public Health | 11,217 | 34,342 | 4,705 | 27,121 |
| Aviation | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil Works—Buildings | 3,150 | 988 | 6,670 | 3,773 |
| Miscellaneous Departments | 8,237 | 28,044 | 4,617 | 18,540 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 5,705 |
| Total | 1,52,429 | 2,18,970 | 1,75,100 | 2,42,820 |

## APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing for the previous (1927-28) and the current (1928-29) years the capital value of the Buildings maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, Head 29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.*

| | 1927-28. | 1928-29. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Capital value of Buildings maintained . . . | 10,52,691 | 10,81,991 |

| | 1927-28. | | 1928-29. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minor Works. | Repairs. | Minor Works. | Repairs. |
| Expenditure— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Buildings . . . . . | 39,418 | 25,757 | 29,238 | 46,427 |
| Total . | 39,418 | 25,757 | 29,238 | 46,427 |

## APPENDIX C.

*Road statement for Baluchistan.*

*Class A Roads.* (Continuous maintenance.)

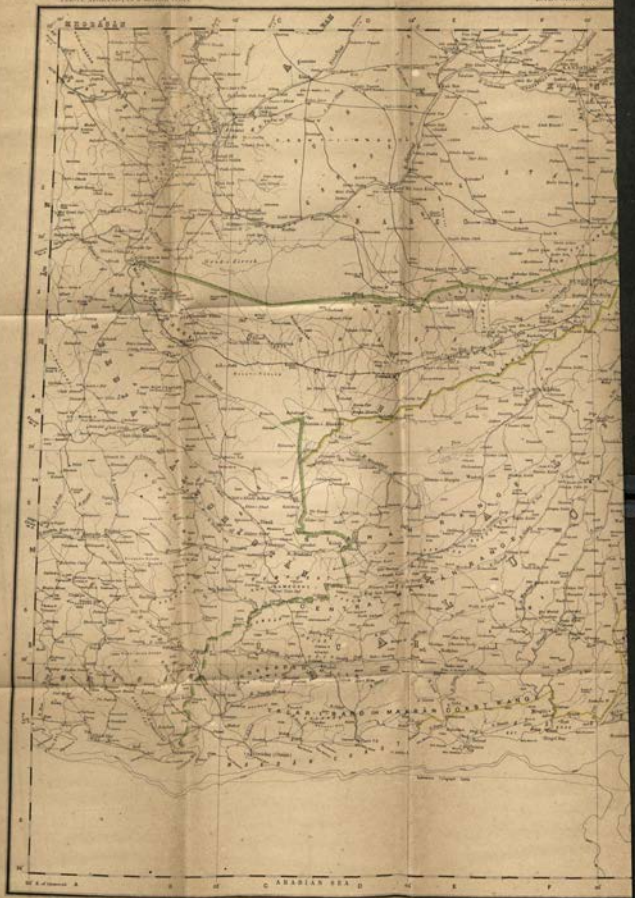
| Item No. | Name of road. | Length miles. | Length metalled. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bolan (Sibi-Quetta) . . . | 102 | 42·91 | |
| 2 | Chaman (Quetta-Chaman) . . | 79 | 52·35 | |
| 3 | Zhob (Kuchlak *viâ* Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman). | 190 | ... | |
| 4 | Ziarat (Quetta *viâ* Ziarat to Smallan) | 99 | 6·00 | |
| 5 | Kalat (Sariab-Mastung) . . . | 39½ | 30·00 | Includes 1½ miles to Mastung Road Station. |
| 6 | Nushki (Lak Pass-Robat) . . | 431 | ... | |
| 7 | Urak (Quetta-Urak) . . . | 12 | 6·00 | |
| 8 | Speraragha (Yaru-Pishin-Sperer-agha-Chinali). | 87 | 6·00 | |
| 9 | Killa Saifulla (Killa Saifulla *viâ* Chinali to Loralai). | 46 | ... | |
| 10 | Harnai (Harnai *viâ* Smallan to Loralai). | 54 | 35·31 | |
| 11 | Duki (Smallan-Duki) . . . | 22 | ... | |
| 12 | Bori (Loralai *viâ* Kapip to Fort Sandeman). | 114 | ... | |
| 13 | D. G. K. (M. 17 Bori road *viâ* Rakhni to Barkhan). | 130 | ... | |
| 14 | Musakhel (Mekhtar *viâ* Mungha to Musakhel). | 50 | ... | |
| 15 | D. I. K. (Kapip *viâ* Manikhawa to Dhanasar). | 37 | ... | Road not yet fit for motor traffic beyond Manikhawa. |
| 16 | Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman *viâ* Moghalkot to Zermilan). | 66 | ... | Road not yet fit for motor traffic beyond Moghalkot. |
| 17 | Shingar (Fort Sandeman *viâ* Bahram Khel to Shingar). | 30 | ... | Pack road beyond Bahram Khel. |
| 18 | Civil station roads (Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Ziarat). | 30 | 24·41 | |
| | Total . | 1,618½ | 202·98 | |

*Class B Roads.* (Occasional maintenance.)

| Item No. | Name of road. | Length miles. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khushdil Khan (from Pishin) . . . | 9 | |
| 2 | Bostan (from Yaru) . . . . | 6 | |
| 3 | Gulistan (Link from Chaman Road) . . | 21 | |
| 4 | Saranan (from Pishin) . . . . | 5 | Cart roads. |
| 5 | Bogra (Chaman *vid* Bogra Pass to Killa Abdulla). | 34 | |
| 6 | Nari Gorge (from Sibi) . . . . | 7 | |
| 7 | Regi (from Baleli and Samungli) . . | 21½ | |
| 8 | Loe Band (from Hindubagh) . . . | 50 | |
| 9 | Pazhai Narai (from Bahram Khel to Mir Ali Khel). | 24 | |
| 10 | Marsinzai (to Moghalkot Road) . . . | 10 | |
| 11 | Ahmedi Durga (from Manikhawa and Shingar). | 29 | |
| 12 | Duki direct (from Loralai) . . . | 21 | Pack roads. |
| 13 | Shaighaloo (Killa Saifulla *vid* Sharan Jogezai and Shaighaloo to Fort Sandeman). | 101 | |
| 14 | Sirki Jungle (to Killa Saifulla Road) . . | 8 | |
| 15 | Gwal (Loralai to Gwal Haiderzai) . . | 39 | |
| 16 | Mangi (from Ziarat) . . . . | 21 | |
| | Total . | 406½ | |

MGIPC—S1—VI-4-36—6-2-30—220.

# SOUTHERN ASIA
## BALUCHISTÁN

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